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Nov

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVT.

OF

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

1859.

1859

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER

1859.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

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173	Chief Engr., No. 1754.	12th Nov.	Forwarding statement of increase and decrease in public works establishment, during official year 1858-59...	193
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175	Chief Engr., No. 7149.	12th Nov. ...	Estimate for improvements to St. George's Cathedral, to be omitted from the budget of 1860-61... ...	193&194
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185	Chief Engr., No. 7435.	19th Nov. ...	Sanctioning for entry in the budget of 1860-61, an estimate of Rupees 2,000, for constructing additional sheds to store yard at Nellúr...	201
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

From 1st to 10th November 1859.

No. 1. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 1st November 1859, No. 2566.

A Consulting Engineer for the works of the Irrigation Company having now been appointed, the Chief Engineer is relieved from the duty assigned to him in paragraph 2 of the order of October 26th 1859 No. 2515 of conferring with the company's agent, and reporting to Government on the accounts to be adopted. That duty will now devolve on the Consulting Engineer.

2. It will still however be Colonel Bell's duty to report to Government respecting the survey referred to in the latter part of the same paragraph of the order above quoted.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1859, No. 6592.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed bill from the Mint Master, amounting to Rupees (20-3-7) twenty, annas three, and pice seven; being the cost of casting cog wheel, frame, and brackets for brickmaking machine for use on the Abercrombie's battery; and request that you will have the goodness to obtain sanction of Government for the amount.

No. 3. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2567.

The bill is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 4. Read the following letter from F. AGNEW, Esq., Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 26th October 1859.

I have the honor to state, that should His Excellency the Governor in Council appoint a Consulting Engineer to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, I shall be most happy to give that officer a room in my office.

Such an arrangement would, I think, expedite business, it would obviate the necessity of much correspondence and it would save money, time and labour, both to the Government and to the company.

The original books and papers belonging to the company, would be open at all times to the Consulting Engineer.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2568.

Ordered to be referred to the Consulting Engineer for his opinion on Mr. Agnew's proposal.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 6. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1859, No. 6601.

1 Letter from the District Engineer, Tinnevelly, No. 84, dated 12th October 1859.

With reference to the orders of Government No. 2277, dated 23rd September 1859, I have the honor to submit the accompanying original letter from the District Engineer of Tinnevelly No. 84, dated 12th October 1859, furnishing more detailed information as to the nature of the duties on which the Sub-Overseers of the district are employed, with reference to their claims for travelling allowance.

2. Lieutenant Payne reports that in consequence of the very weak state of the Public Works Department in his district, it is found necessary to place Sub-Overseers in charge of táluqs, and in accordance with the orders of Government No. 1987, dated 19th August 1859, (which reached the acting District Engineer after the despatch of his letter No. 59, forwarded with mine No. 4797) individuals of the lower subordinate grades holding such a charge, or a portion of road or territory equivalent to a táluq, are entitled to receive travelling allowance at the rate of Rupees 30 per mensem. It has, however, been the practice hitherto in the Tinnevelly district, to grant to Sub-Overseers when holding charges similar to those above mentioned, Rupees 15 and 7½; the former to East Indians, and the latter to Natives, the difference between the allowances being considered necessary, in consequence of the facilities enjoyed by a Native, when marching, which an East Indian is altogether deprived of. In both cases, a certificate was attached to the bill, to the effect that a bandy or pony was kept up during the month for which the allowance was claimed. But as the Civil Auditor positively declines to pass such bills now, in the absence of a certificate, in conformity with the terms of paragraph 3 of the Bengal travelling allowance rules, which according to the reading of that officer, necessitates a Sub-Overseer to travel 10 miles daily, unprovided with Government shelter, to entitle him to Rupees 15 per mensem, and as the District Engineer reports, that the Sub-Overseers in the Tinnevelly district, travel daily distances of from 6 to 9 miles only, the sums claimed by them cannot be passed without the special orders of Government. Lieutenant Payne further intimates, that in consequence of the question regarding the certificate not being settled, the Sub-Overseers of his district have received no travelling allowance since May last.

3. In paragraph 7 of Lieutenant Payne's letter already quoted, that officer expresses his opinion, that the certificate called for by the Civil Auditor is not intended by paragraph 3 of the Bengal travelling allowance rules, to affect Sub-Overseers unprovided with Government shelter, but those only who have a fixed head quarters, and are provided with shelter when marching.

4. The point urged in my letter of the 9th September No. 4797, paragraph 3, was, that the Bengal minimum of 10 miles, which the Sub-Overseer should move to entitle him to travelling allowance, was inapplicable to this Presidency, which, as to the district works is circumstanced so differently from Bengal. I therefore proposed simply on that ground, that the minimum of 10 miles should not be enforced, meaning that the District Engineer should be allowed to certify, that the Sub-Overseer had performed duties which fairly entitled him to the allowance without reference to the actual distance travelled, which might be very little, and yet might comprise many inspections.

5. I now beg to renew that proposition, observing at the same time that I am inclined to agree with Lieutenant Payne's interpretation of the Bengal rule, though it has in it an ambiguity which accounts for the view taken of it by the Civil Auditor. I request the early decision of Government, to admit of the settlement of the bills for travelling allowance to the Sub-Overseers from May last.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2569.

The order of September 23rd No. 2277 required more detailed information as to the duties of the Sub-Overseers referred to in the application. Little or none, however, is supplied by the present papers, unless it is to be understood from paragraph 2 of the acting District Engineer's letter, that all the Sub-Overseers in question are in charge of táluqs. On this point explanation is requested.

2. The case of Sub-Overseers in charge of táluqs is provided for in the order of 19th August;* and the Government would readily allow those in Tinnevelly the allowances now sought, up to the date of that order; but they hesitate to relax the rule in the case of other Sub-Overseers, without further information as to the nature and extent of the duties on which they are employed. In submitting such information, the Chief Engineer will be pleased to state how far the employment of Sub-Overseers in Tinnevelly agrees with that in other districts, and whether in his opinion it is correct and proper.

* No. 1987.

3. It may be remarked that the rule under which travelling allowance is to be passed to a Sub-Overseer is not contained in any paragraph of the Bengal Public Works Code, which has never been made applicable to this Presidency, but in paragraph 6 of the order of Government January 27th 1857, No. 211.†

† See Supplement to the Gazette of 3rd February 1857.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 8. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th October 1859, No. 6168.

1. With reference to the orders of Government, No. 2240, 25th October 1858, on the subject of the Nírgantís of the Túmbaddra channels being placed under the charge of the District Engineer, Bellary; and the substitution of money payments for the inams at present enjoyed by the establishment, I have the honor to submit the letters as per margin.

4 Original letters with 5 enclosures.
1 Draft letter.
1 Letter from District Engineer, dated 6th Dec. 1858, No. 270.
1 Do. from Collector, dated 26th February 1859, No 5.
1 Do. from District Engr., dated 18th April 1859, No. 451.
1 Do. to do dated 4th May 1859, No. 105.
1 Do. from do dated 14th Sept. 1859, No. 206.

2. Mr. Pelly, in his letter,* states that the money payment of Rupees four a month to each Nírgantí, as suggested by the District Engineer, would be more than double the value of their present emoluments. If, however, the Nírgantís are placed entirely under the Department of Public Works, he would advocate their payment in cash: but, "he is opposed to the transfer of all Nírgantís to the Department Public Works. He thinks the duty of distributing the water, immediately to the "fields, had better be left to those men under the control of the village authorities, but he "would recommend that all Nírgantís; required for the management of head and other sluices "in principal channels and for all channel work merely, should be given up entirely to the Department Public Works† and be paid by that department." He states, there are at present 128 Nírgantís drawing a net income of Rupees 2,600, and he is of opinion, that probably it would not be requisite to employ so many or pay them so high as four Rupees a month each.

* No. 5, dated 26th February 1859.

† This No. he estimates at 7 head Nírgantís in Cumply táluq and 6 on the Rajacalvah.

3. Captain Fisher in his letter,‡ submits a statement exhibiting 116 Nírgantís required by him to attend to sluices and the distribution of water in the channels. He is of opinion, that owing to local circumstances, those men should not be paid less than four Rupees a month each; this would make the cost of the establishment Rupees 5,568, against which he sets off their present emoluments, amounting to Rupees 2,600, leaving the net extra cost Rupees 2,968, but as the sum of Rupees 2,600 is the income of the existing 128 Nírgantís, and the establishment he applies for, is 116, the extra cost would be somewhat greater.

‡ 18th April 1859.

4. The new Collector, Mr. Hathaway, concurs with the District Engineer as to the number|| of Nírgantís required for the Túmbaddra channels; but adds: "I am unable to recommend the abolition of the ináms "in favor of money payments."

|| That is 116.

"The ináms were granted to them under the former Government, and being still consider-"ed hereditary, the disposal of them lies with the inám Commissioner."

5. I hold the opinion entertained by the Collector, that it would be desirable (provided the ináms can be resumed and money payments substituted,) that those Nírgantís, required for the management of head and other sluices on the main channels, should be under the charge of the District Engineer, while those attached to sluices which regulate the immediate distribution of the water to the villages, should remain under the revenue authorities.

6. There seems to be no reason, to judge from Mr. Hathaway's letter, why immediate arrangements should not be made, if the Government approve, for the substitution of money payments for the ináms, and I recommend that the arrangements may be in conformity with the District Engineer's plan above mentioned.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2570.

The Government agree with the Chief Engineer and the late Collector of Bellary that it is desirable that the Nírgantís employed to manage the sluices of the main channels from the Túmbaddra should be under the District Engineer, but not those employed in distributing the water of the branch channels. The latter should continue to be at the disposal of the village authorities, who will be responsible for the proper performance of their work.

2. It is a part of the duty connected with village establishments, on which Mr. Pelly is now engaged, to revise the numbers and emoluments of the Nírgantís; and he will be requested to give his particular and early attention to those connected with the Túmbaddra channels, in view to carrying into effect the arrangement approved above. Mr. Pelly will be much aided in this task by his intimate knowledge of the localities. It appears to Government that the present number of the village Nírgantís is much larger than can be really required for the work to be done; and where this is found to be the case the number should be reduced.

3. Nírgantís placed under the District Engineer for the charge of the main sluices must be provided with suitable emoluments; and, if practicable, it is desirable that they should have no concern with the actual holding of inám land.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 10. Read the following letter from Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Chandah, Baypore Province; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, with the Right Honorable the Governor, dated Camp, Masulipatam, 7th October 1859.

I have the honor to inform you, that should the Right Honorable the Governor be pleased to accept my tender, I am prepared to supply Government with whatever amount of land carriage they may require for the transport of stores "Commissariat and Ordnance" from Budrachellum on to Secunderabad.

2nd. The Right Honorable the Governor having resolved, in May last to adopt Coringa as the port of debarkation for all stores for Nagpore and that quarter, there remains but the cantonment of Secunderabad to be supplied from Masulipatam, and as my present tender will afford carriage for these stores if dispatched from Kakináda, the advantages thereof to Government are so manifest. I trust the Right Honorable the Governor may be pleased to accept my tender.

3rd. My proposal is, that all stores for Secunderabad be disembarked at Kakináda and conveyed by the Government steamers to Budrachellum, from which point on to Secunderabad, I am prepared to contract for their land carriage.

4th. From Budrachellum to Secunderabad, the distance is only 200 miles, the route being viâ Cumemmet to Madaveram, on the trunk road from Secunderabad to this place.

5th. Should the Right Honorable the Governor be pleased to accept my tender, I am prepared to establish a regular transit of say five or ten carts daily, as may be required. Each cart to carry half a ton and perform the journey in six days.

6th. The remuneration I would ask from Government is the same terms as the Right Honorable the Governor has been pleased to give me on the line from the Godaveri to Nagpore, viz. five annas per ton per mile, and this rate I would only ask for the first year, when my expenses are heavier from the outlay necessary, and other expenses attendant on the establishment of a new line of route through a new country. I am already in communication with the Patentees in England for a supply of Boydell's traction engines, which I hope to have ready for these routes by next year, enabling me to undertake the transit of stores on reduced terms, equally remunerative to the Government as myself.

Begging the favor of your reply to me at Kakináda.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2571.

Resolved to refer Mr. Watson's proposal, through the Military Department, to the Commissary General for early report.

2. Colonel McCally will be good enough to furnish with his reply a memorandum of the terms of the existing contract or other arrangements for the conveyance of stores from Masulipatam to Hyderabad (or Secunderabad); together with a statement of the actual amount paid or payable on that account for the latest month for which he can supply the information, and also of the total quantity of stores conveyed in the same time the whole distance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 12. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 548.

Ordering that instructions be issued for the reception of the buoys and cables for the Tuddree harbour on their arrival from Bombay. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 22nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 18-19.)

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2572.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 14. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 345.

Sanctioning the erection of a belfry on Saint John's church, Cannanúr. } (Vide Ecclesiastical Proceedings from 22nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 1-2.)

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1859, No. 2573.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer. The work is sanctioned for entry in the budget of 1860-61.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 16. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 3814.

Passing orders on the subject of providing the Military Finance Commission with office, office furniture and clerks while at Madras. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 22nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 171-172.)

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2574.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 18. Read the following letter from Major F. H. SCOTT, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 24th October 1859, No. 405.

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the order of Government, No. 3194, dated 8th September last, on the subject of the treasuries at Cannanore and Calicut, to report that the Collector of Malabar and the Officer Commanding the provinces of Malabar and Canara, having been in correspondence on the subject, the latter has reported that there will be ample room in the bomb-proofs in the fort of Cannanore now occupied by prisoners, for the storing of treasure to any amount; and that little or no expense will have to be incurred in rendering the same quite secure; and that if an upstair building were added to those bomb-proofs, the Pay office, and civil and military treasuries could be well and safely accommodated also, without interfering with the space necessary for arsenal purposes.

2. His Excellency entirely agrees, and recommends the adoption of these arrangements.

3. The Chief Engineer will be requested to submit a plan of the mode by which he thinks the treasury at Calicut, can be made defensible.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2575.

Communicated for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 20. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 18th October 1859, No. 6244.

Adverting to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th June 1858, No. 1065, I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter* received from the District Engineer North Arcot, reporting on the state of the Chittoor Fort ditch.

* No. 892, dated 6th October 1859.

2. Captain Prendergast states that, the filling in of a portion of the ditch has been completed by convict labour, but the flow of water through the tunnels built under the causeway leading into the Fort, is prevented in consequence of a block of rock extending across the ditch.

3. The spot complained of was quite a hollow in the bed of the ditch, which it was considered advisable to have filled up. Owing to the sinking of the earth thrown in, there is still a small lodgment of water, which does not pass over the stones, but in heavy falls of rain, the greater quantity of it would find its escape.

4. To complete the filling up of the ditch, so as to ensure a free drainage, the District Engineer reports that, it is advisable to wait till the rains are over, during which the new earthwork will probably sink in more.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2576.

In this letter the Chief Engineer replies to an order of Government of so old a date as the 4th June 1858, respecting certain operations on the Fort ditch at Chittoor; but the papers before Government are quite insufficient to give any connected or complete idea of the matter in question.

2. The Government now resolve to call on the acting Collector to report whether the ditch may not be entirely filled up and the walls levelled, and the whole plateau of the Fort be laid out in lots and put up to auction. This would at once get rid of a nuisance and supply good building land; and also probably provide funds for other local improvements.

3. The Governor in Council is aware that there are a couple of small buildings inside the Fort, now used by the detachment of Veterans; but as soon as the new Police shall be established, Chittoor will cease to be a station for troops, and those buildings will no longer be required for that purpose.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 22. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1859, No. 6587.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, to recommend that the District Engineer of Bellary may be appointed one of the Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the extent of the interests in Bellary, that would be affected by the construction of the proposed dam across the Haggri river in Mysore, and of determining the provisions necessary for securing those interests against damage, or for compensating them for actual loss.

20th October 1859, No. 2474.

2. I further recommend that the Commissioners may be allowed to select their time and place of meeting. As it must be in or near the Bellary district, I do not consider it necessary that an officer should act for Captain Fisher. He will probably not find it necessary to give over charge of his district, but should such a necessity occur for a short time, the next senior officer can take charge of it.

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2577.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Engineer the Government appoint the District Engineer of Bellary to be their Commissioner in the matter of the proposed Mári Kanvái tank on the Haggri river.

2. Captain Fisher will be furnished by the Chief Engineer with the necessary papers to enable him to understand the case, and will be instructed to place himself in communication with the officer who may be associated with him in the Commission, on behalf of the Mysore Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 24. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Lieutenant-General Sir MARK CUBBON, K. C. B., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 2578.

With reference to my letter dated 24th August 1859, No. 2025, communicating a dispatch addressed to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed tank at Mári Kanvái in Mysore, and to the reply of that Government, copy of which it is stated was to be furnished to you, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to intimate that His Excellency has nominated Captain Fisher, District Engineer of Bellary, as Commissioner on the part of this Government, to enquire how far the interests of the Bellary district are likely to be affected by the proposed dam across the Haggri river in Mysore.

15th September 1859, No. 6473.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate the name of the officer, who may be appointed by you on behalf of the Mysore Government; and in order to save delay, to suggest that the officer so appointed may be instructed to place himself at once in communication with the District Engineer of Bellary.

No. 25. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6608.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, to submit the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, Deputy Chief Engineer of the southern circle, reporting the result of his enquiries into the expenditure upon the gaol and court houses under construction at Salem.

October 26th 1859, No. 113.
October 15th 1859.
1 Original report from Colonel Birdwood, dated 15th October 1859, with 4 enclosures.

2. I received this letter a few days after Colonel Birdwood's return, and immediately took up the subject which had not before come under my special consideration. I could not, however, find in Colonel Birdwood's report, or in the other documents, any distinct explanation of the "causes of the excess," and I, therefore, wrote a memorandum requesting the Deputy Chief Engineer to supply me with a statement of the expenditure, the actual excess, and its cause under each head of the estimate.

3. Colonel Birdwood was in possession of the actual expenditure to the latest date, but as the "causes of the excess," had not been clearly ascertained by him, he was obliged to refer to the District Engineer on the subject. I was not aware of this reference, which was made on the 20th, till a few days later, and I should then have reported the circumstance to Government, had not my attention been engrossed by other matters.

4. I am not satisfied with the manner in which the revised estimate has been prepared, and I have, therefore, directed that another shall be submitted. This with the explanation of the excess, will cause some further delay; but as soon as I receive the necessary information, I shall submit a full report to Government.

5. It is sufficient for the present to notice the fact that Colonel Birdwood considers the money charged to the gaol and court houses to have been fully and honestly expended; and that he absolves Captain Gahagan from blame, except with regard to the execution of work of much too costly a description.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2579.

The Government will await the further information promised in this letter by the Chief Engineer, but, in the mean time, they desire that Colonel Birdwood's attention may be called to the fact that he was instructed to report specifically upon three points, the first of which was "the causes of the excess."

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 27. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st November 1859, No. 4455.

Read the following letter from J. BIRD, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated 26th October 1859, No. 197.

1. In furtherance of my letter No. 195 of date the 21st instant, I do myself the honor to enclose an original letter, No. 778 of the 24th of this month from the District Engineer.

2. I have only to observe with reference to this letter of Captain Moberly's that, after the despatch of my report to your Board, Mr. Ricketts, the Executive officer of the 2nd circle, caused the head of the Nauth Voikall to be in part opened, and a partial supply of water has been let on the last three days. Previous to that, the channel was dry, and the crops on the fields perishing. Even now, there is only one foot and an half passing down the channel for the entire island irrigation. A supply quite insufficient.

3. I am at a loss to understand, how the District Engineer can state the Nauth Voikall "has had a continuous supply of water in it." The channel has been examined, and the paddy fields carefully inspected by the Tahsildar of the talúq, as well as by others, and their verbal report to me has ever been the same, namely, no water. Your Board know that, I am not one of those who oppose the Public Works Department, or who are ever ready to find fault with the District Engineer. And had I not been fully convinced of the necessity of bringing this deficiency of water to notice as an act of justice to the ryots, I would not have done so.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 26th October 1859.

2. The present correspondence seems to show that although the total withdrawal of the supply of water by the Nauth Voikall has terminated, the supply afforded is still insufficient for the lands irrigated by it.

(A true Extract and Copy.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2580.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer together with the enclosures, with reference to the order of 27th October No. 2531.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 29. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6613.

1 Letter from the District Engineer of Nellore.

Extract Minutes Consultation, 18th November 1858, No. 2442 and 27th January 1859, No. 254.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying letter from the District Engineer of Nellore, reporting the death by Cholera on the 20th instant, of Mr. B. Rhodes, Mechanical Engineer, who was sent out by the late Honorable Court for service in India, and referred to in the orders of Government noted in the margin.

2. The District Engineer requested to know by a telegram apparently in reference to Mr. Rhodes' illness, whether he was to take charge of the effects of a deceased Mechanical Engineer, and I informed him, that he should do so, as the commanding officer of the deceased, and report the same to the Military Secretary to Government for instructions.

Letter from Captain J. MULLINS, District Engineer, Nellore; to Lieutenant-Colonel E. LAWFORD, Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, dated Camp, Aumuncherla, 20th October 1859, No. 2475.

It is with much regret that I have the honor to report the death of Mr. Mechanical Engineer B. Rhodes, at ½ past 6 this morning.

2. Mr. Rhodes was attacked with Cholera on the 15th instant.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1859, No. 2581.

Ordered to be brought to the notice of the Home Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 31. Read the following letter from J. BAILEY, Esq., Colonial Secretary at Colombo; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated 12th October 1859, No. 60.

I am directed to transmit to you, two nominal lists of artificers sent from Cochin and Tanjore, for employment on the irrigation works at Batticoloa, shewing the sums remitted to their families from 16th August to 15th September last, and from 21st July to 20th August last inclusive, amounting together to £137-0-8, drafts for which have been forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer with instructions to credit the Madras Government with the amount.

I am also to transmit for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of a letter from Captain Phillpotts.

Letter from Captain W. PHILLPOTTS, R. E.; to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, dated Erecamam Villoo, Batticoloa, 23rd September 1859, No. 116.

I have the honor to enclose the following nominal lists of the Indian artificers employed here, viz.

For the Cochin carpenters, shewing the family remittance sent on account of each man, from 16th August to 15th September inclusive, amounting in all to £7.

For the Tanjore bricklayers, shewing the family remittance on account of each man, from 21st July to 20th August inclusive, amounting in all to £130-0-8.

I have forwarded drafts to the Hon'ble the Treasurer for the sums here stated.

I further beg to acquaint you of my having sent drafts to the Treasurer for £37-12-0, being the expense incurred by the Madras Government in sending eight Cochin carpenters here, as stated in the letter, No. 1039, dated 7th May 1859, from the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, to your address, and for £543-1-0, being the expense (less £10) claimed by the Madras Government, for sending bricklayers and well-sinkers here last June, as stated in the letter, No. 1906 of 9th August 1859, from Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, to your address.

The reason £10 less was sent is, that sum was paid the Tindel of the "Hydroos" at Batticoloa on account; the passage money to be paid by the Indian Government is, therefore, £70 instead of £80, as stated in the letter above referred to.

I shall feel obliged by your obtaining for me sanction to bring the charges incurred by the Madras Government for batta, passage money, &c. to account on my own voucher, as was done in the case of the men who were here last year.

Nominal list of Cochin Carpenters employed in the Batticoloa District of Ceylon, shewing the amount remitted by each man to his family.

No.	Names.	Amount of remittance sent by each man to his family, from 16th Augt. to 15th Sept. 1859.	Remarks.
		£	
1	Manuel Corea	1	
2	Wresentie Macedo	1	
3	John Gomise...	1	
4	Joseph DeCrusz	1	
5	Domingo DeSielva	1	
6	Manuel DeRosarioe	1	
7	Manuel Catroe	1	
8	Timothe Caser...	0	Sent home sick, no family remittance due.
	Total	7	

Erecamam Villoo,
Batticoloa,
20th September 1859.

(Signed) W. PHILLPOTTS, Captain,
Royal Engineers.

Nominal list of Coast Bricklayers employed in the Batticoloa District of Ceylon, shewing the amount remitted by each man to his family.

No.	Names.	Amount of remittance sent by each man to his family, from 21st July to 20th Augt. 1859. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
	BRICKLAYERS.				
	1st Class.				
1	Chuckkram Maistry.	0	0	0	No family remittance.
2	Narraina Maistry...	0	10	0	
	2nd Class.				
3	Appavoo	2	0	0	
4	Mootoosawmy	2	0	0	
5	Vadamalley	0	0	0	No family remittance.
6	Shingapermaul	2	0	0	
7	Narraina	2	0	0	
8	Mootoosawmy	1	10	0	
9	Soobramany....	2	0	0	
10	Magalingum	1	10	0	
11	Paramanon	2	0	0	
12	Soobrayen	2	0	0	
	3rd Class.				
13	Vythelingum	1	10	0	
14	Pavaday	1	10	0	
15	Kalymoottoo	1	10	0	
16	Putchay	2	0	0	
17	Samynathen	1	10	0	
18	Narraina	1	10	0	
19	Chethumbrum	1	10	0	
20	Samynathen.	2	0	0	
21	Soobooroyan	1	10	0	
22	Chethumbrum...	1	10	0	
23	Appavoo	2	0	0	
24	Thandaroy	2	0	10	Includes 10*d.* due when he died.
25	Aroomoogum	2	0	0	
26	Shapermaul	2	0	0	
27	Vencatachellum	1	10	0	
28	Teeroovengedum	2	0	0	
29	Chinnien	2	0	0	
30	Unnappen	1	10	0	
31	Kistnen...	1	10	0	
32	Soobaroyen	1	10	0	
33	Koonjan	1	0	0	
34	Rassoo	0	14	0	
35	Sumasy	0	0	0	No family remittance.
36	Sawmynathen	1	17	9	Includes 7*s.* 9*d.* due when he died.
37	Moottoo...	1	10	0	
38	Narrainan	1	18	1	Includes 8*s.* 1*d.* due when he died.
39	Ponna	1	10	0	
40	Mootoosawmy...	2	0	0	
41	Gopalen	1	10	0	
42	Samynathen...	1	10	0	
43	Narrainan...	1	10	0	
44	Shadia	1	10	0	
45	Eroolappen	1	0	0	
46	Nagamootoo...	1	10	0	
47	Govinden	1	10	0	
48	Armogam.	1	10	0	
49	Mootoosawmy	1	10	0	
50	Mootoosawmy...	1	0	0	
51	Mootoosawmy	1	0	0	

Nominal list of Coast Bricklayers, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Amount of remittance sent by each man to his family, from 21st July to 20th Aug. 1859. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
	BRICKLAYERS.				
	3rd Class—(Continued.)				
52	Chinappen	1	10	0	
53	Veera	1	10	0	
54	Rengasawmy	1	0	0	
55	Murtheymoottoo	1	10	0	
56	Narrainan	1	0	0	
57	Poonoosawmy	1	10	0	
58	Veeroo	2	0	0	
59	Rengan	1	10	0	
60	Armogam	1	10	0	
	4th Class.				
61	Narrainen	0	10	0	
62	Vythelingum	0	14	0	
63	Pavaday...	1	0	0	
64	Govinden	1	0	0	
65	Veera	1	0	0	
66	Murthey	1	10	0	
67	Ramasawmy	1	0	0	
68	Annapillay	1	0	0	
69	Sawmynathen	1	10	0	
70	Ramasawmy	1	10	0	
71	Narrainen	1	10	0	
72	Armoorthum...	1	10	0	
73	Armoogam	1	0	0	
74	Kulvaroyen...	1	0	0	
75	Comarsawmy	1	10	0	
76	Kistna	1	0	0	
77	Appoo...	1	10	0	
78	Iyaloo	1	10	0	
79	Veera	1	0	0	
80	Sawmynathen	1	0	0	
81	Sabapathy	1	10	0	
82	Vencatachellum	1	10	0	
83	Govinden.	1	10	0	
	5th Class.				
84	Vencatachellum	0	0	0	No remittance.
85	Theagarayen	1	0	0	
86	Pavaday	1	0	0	
87	Annamallay	1	0	0	
88	Soobraya	1	0	0	
89	Sarungapawny	1	0	0	
90	Gopala	1	0	0	
91	Samoo	1	0	0	
92	Colinthavailoo	1	0	0	
93	Moottoo...	0	6	0	
94	Manikum	1	0	0	
95	Samynathen	1	0	0	
96	Kodiapen	1	0	0	
97	Karoovaroyan	1	0	0	
	Total.........	130	0	8	

Erecamam Villoo,
Batticoloa,
23rd Sept. 1859.

(Signed) W. PHILLPOTTS, Captain,
Royal Engineers.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2582.

1. Ordered that copy of the foregoing letter and of the papers accompanying be forwarded to the Chief Engineer and to the Accountant General for their information and guidance respectively.

2. The sums credited to this Government in the accounts of the Colony are,

£s7 remitted by the Cochin carpenters to their families for the month, 16th August to 15th September 1859.

£s130-0-8 remitted by the Tanjore bricklayers to their families for the month, 21st July to 20th August 1859.

3. The Government are not aware whether the families of the Cochin artizans have received any advance; if they have not, arrangements should be at once made for disbursing the former sum to them.

4. As regards the families of the bricklayers, advances have already been made to them by the officers of this Government, and the remittance on their behalf requires only to be adjusted in account. There is however a discrepancy which will need to be ascertained and corrected. The sum advanced by the District Engineer of Tanjore for the month ending 20th August is Rupees 1,302 or £s130-4; whereas the sum now remitted on the same account and for the same period, including also small sums found on the persons of those artizans who had died is £s130-0-8. The District Engineer of Tanjore will ascertain the cause of this discrepancy and correct it if in his power, if not he will report the facts for communication to the authorities in Ceylon.

Proceedings 10th October 1859 No. 2406.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following.

No. 33. Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 7th October 1859.

Read letter No. 3397, dated the 23rd ultimo, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, enclosing one from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, suggesting how the floor of stables taken up temporarily as barracks for European troops should be re-laid to render them wholesome.

Ordered, that copies of the letter from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, above referred to, be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations for information, in continuation of Circular No. 5806, dated the 17th August last.

(True Extract.)

A. FRASER, Captain,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 7009.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 7TH OCTOBER 1859.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of Madras.

(Signed) A. FRASER, Captain,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From Captain J. P. BEADLE, Superintendent of Embankments and Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Lower Provinces, to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, No. 1828, dated the 8th September 1859.

With advertence to the Government of India's Circular No. 3797, dated 17th August 1859, I would observe that, if I had to occupy a hut the floor of which was a rotten soil, after digging up the depth to be removed and reviewed, I should spread a layer of sand and ram it in, and over that a layer of pounded charcoal, over which I should place another layer of sand, and then complete* the floor, confident that the charcoal would counteract any choleraic and typhoidal powers which the sub-soil might otherwise possess.

* Making use of sweet wholesome gravel where gravel is to be got, or of ghooting, broken small, which makes a nice warm floor covering, or of a mixture of clay and sand and ashes if nothing better is to be had.

2. Perhaps the charcoal layer might be considered too expensive a measure, but if carefully placed it need not be more than 3 inches thick.

3. It is an equally necessary precaution to attend to the surface drainage outside the building, so that it may be carried well away from the sides where it would sink into the ground and make the floors damp. These observations are not called for, but there can be no harm in making them for consideration or for mere record as the case may be.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2583.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer and to the Military Department.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

Read the following letters.

No. 35. From Captain H. W. HITCHINS, Civil Architect at the Presidency; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 26th October 1859, No. 937.

With reference to your official memorandum, No. 286, dated 21st instant, I have the honor to forward the accompanying statement of expenditure on new works of all kinds, in addition to those entered in the budget statement No. 2 of 1859-60, as therein called for, but as 43,834 Rupees were sanctioned for repairs and as only 17,930 have been expended on that account, it is not possible to say at present whether the amount sanctioned in the budget for this year will be exceeded.

No. 36. From Captain H. W. HITCHINS, Civil Architect at the Presidency; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 956.

In reply to your memorandum, No. 300 of the 29th instant, I beg to inform you, that the works included in the budget and for which only a moiety was sanctioned, are so distinctly placed in the statement I submitted to you, of works ordered during the current year, that I think a most cursory inspection of it will suffice.

2. They are placed at the head of the list and quite separate from the other works.

3. I was not aware and in fact am not now so, of the object for which the statement was required, but presuming it must be in connection with the subject of additional funds being required for this department, I thought it my duty to give every particular.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2584.

On further examining the statement received with the Civil Architect's letter of October 26, it is found to contain a number of works stated to be included in the budget of the current

year, and yet to have been sanctioned anterior to the close of the official year 1858-59, and even to the final closing of the budget; and other works stated to have been in the budget of 1858-59, and yet not in that of the current year.

2. The statement will be transmitted to the Chief Engineer, together with the correspondence, and with the request that he will submit a revised statement shewing clearly and separately; first, the works under the Civil Architect included in the budget of the present year; second, the works ordered to be executed prior to the 1st May 1859, but not in the budget, with explanation of the reason why they are not in it; third, the works which have been ordered to be executed during the present official year. The Chief Engineer will be requested to submit the statement as early as possible.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 38. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th October 1859, No. 6645.

Adverting to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 3rd March last, No. 492, calling for an estimate for lowering the pulpit of the church at Vellore, I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter from the District Engineer, North Arcot, reporting that, on account of the trifling sum required for this work, it was carried out without an estimate, and a bill for Rupees 16-12-6 was sanctioned by this department on the 24th June last.

No. 954, dated 15th October 1859.

2. Under the circumstances reported above, I have to request that you will have the goodness to obtain the permission of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to have this subject removed from the list of unanswered references.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2585.

Under the explanation furnished in this letter, the Government grant authority for removing from the list of unanswered references the order dated 3rd March 1859 No. 492 calling for an estimate for lowering the pulpit of the Vellore church.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 40. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 2586.

The Government observe from the statement of expenditure submitted by the Chief Engineer for July 1859 that there are 441 completed works for which bills have not been submitted, besides 169 works partly finished, for which periodical bills are due but have not been submitted.

2. The rules require that "bills for works completed within the official year shall be submitted *immediately after closing the accounts*, which shall take place *as soon as possible after the completion of the works*." The arrear is very heavy in Ganjam and Kistna as also in Trichinopoly under "periodical bills." In several other districts also the state of this branch of work is anything but satisfactory.

Page 395 of the Circular Order Book.

3. The Government see no reason why even a single bill should be kept for any time after it is due; and they cannot allow this systematic disobedience of the rules. They therefore resolve to call upon the Chief Engineer to call on District Engineers to send up the outstanding bills without delay.

4. In future statements a short memorandum should be appended, shewing in what month the works for which bills are shewn to be due were completed.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 1st November 1859, No. 6743.

With reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 182, dated 24th January 1857, calling for a report on the slate quarry at Kurcumbady, I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter,* from the District Engineer of North Arcot, reporting the result of the further examination of the quarry.

* No. 999, dated 22nd October 1859.

2. The slate found on the surface of the stratum, the District Engineer states, is 4 to 6 inches thick, and the average size quarried is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and about 4 inches thick, weighing 94lbs. per cubic foot.

3. From the softness and absorbing nature of the slate taken from near the surface of the ground, and also the difficulty of splitting it sufficiently thin, Captain Prendergast adds that it does not appear to be adapted for roofing purposes, and it could be more advantageously used as flags for pavements and flooring of barracks, but lower down the slate appears to be of better quality and larger slabs could be obtained.

4. Although the proximity of the quarry to the railway station at Kurcumbady affords means of easy conveyance of the material to Madras, yet wherever stones are abundant, the cost of transit would, in the opinion of the District Engineer, render the slate of no use as a substitute for stone.

5. Under the circumstances reported above, I am of opinion that no advantage will be derived from the use of this slate at Madras, where materials for roofing and flooring are now procurable at a smaller cost, and I, therefore recommend, that the quarrying operations at Kurcumbady be given up for the present.

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2587.

The course proposed is approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 43. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1859, No. 6605.

In continuation of my letter, No. 6499, dated the 25th instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the letters noted in the margin, from the District Engineer of Trichinopoly, reporting a further expenditure of Rupees (602-2-10,) six hundred and two, annas two, and pice ten, in September last, on the Arealore road, and enclosing copy of an explanatory letter* from the Assistant District Engineer, 2nd circle, on the subject.

Nos. 741 and 771, dated 17th and 21st October 1859.

* No. 182, dated 20th October 1859.

2. Lieutenant Faber explains, that the money was paid to the contractors and coolies for work executed by them previous to the issue of the orders by Captain Moberly, stopping all work to the Laulgoody and Arealore roads.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2588.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 45. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 553.

Communicating copy of a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy on the subject of Lieutenant Taylor visiting Madras. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 22nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 27-28.)

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1859, No. 2589.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer, Colonel A. Cotton, and the Conservator of Forests with reference to proceedings dated 31st August 1859 No. 2093.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 47. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 26th October 1859.

Read the following letter from Surgeon D. MACPHERSON, M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals; to the Secretary to the Director General, Medical Department, dated Bellary, 5th October 1859, No. 74.

In continuation of the few observations made by me on the medical establishment at Ongole, I would specially call the attention of the Director General to the necessity of attaching a cook-room and bath-room to the hospital there.

2. At the date of my inspection, the hospital contained sepoys of the 8th, 14th, 18th, 46th, 48th and 49th Regiments Native Infantry, besides the sick of the garrison (2nd N. V. B.,) and shortly before my visit, an European, en route to join, was detained there for some time from sickness.

3. The building was erected about a year ago. It is well elevated and ventilated, and has three sufficiently commodious wards for the garrison, detail and European sick. But inconvenience is experienced from the want of the out-houses stated above, and also from the want of a verandah on the west side.

4. This hospital being on the trunk road from the coast, to important stations on the north, it is advisable, I think, that the accommodation be improved to the extent recommended.

No. 1964.

Transmitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Office of Director General,
Fort St. George,
18th October 1859.

(Signed) GEO. PEARSE, M. D.,
Director General, Medical Department.

No. 2792.

Forwarded to Government in original. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thinks it is desirable that the additions therein referred to, should be made when circumstances will permit.

By Order,

Quarter Master General's office,
Fort St. George,
24th October 1859.

(Signed) F. H. SCOTT, Major,
Dy. Quarter Master General.

Transferred to the Department Public Works in view to the submission of the necessary plans and estimate for providing the additional accommodation and improvement proposed.

(Signed) R. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 2590.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for the issue of the necessary orders.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 49. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th September 1859, No. 118.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 525, of the 23rd March 1857, I have the honor to solicit the authority of Government, to have coloured, by contract, at a cost of Rupees 500, 50 copies of the outline map for the budget of 1860-61, for the Home Government; this department being too full of work to undertake, and to complete so large a number of copies within the necessary period.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 2591.

Of the fifty copies of the budget map usually prepared for the Government, it appears that forty copies are sent to England, and six to the Government of India, leaving only four copies for use. It appears to Government quite useless to prepare so many copies, especially when the number of new works to be proposed is so small. It is not only a waste of money, but it involves the still greater evil of a multiplication of useless and bulky records.

2. The Chief Engineer will this year colour ten copies of the budget map for Government, of which five copies will be sent to the Secretary of State and five to the Government of India. For the use of the Madras Government the Chief Engineer will get back six copies of the maps of former years, and will complete them for the new budget. Those six copies will be disposed of as noted in the margin.

4 The Members of Government.
1 Secretary in the Public Works Department.
1 For use in the office of the Secretary.

3. The Government sanction one hundred Rupees for the purpose of colouring ten copies of the map.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 51. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 17th October 1859, No. 6217.

I have the honor to forward herewith, a plan and estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,680, for raising the band and kalingala of the Parghi tank in the Pengonda talúq of the Bellary district.

1 Letter from Collector of Bellary, dated 29th June 1859, No. 17, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. to Dist. Engr. of Bellary, dated 29th July 1859 No. 3213.
1 do. from do. dated 17th August 1859, No. 163, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. to Collector, dated 17th September 1859, No. 5142.
1 do. from do. 21st do. No. 21, with 1 enclosure.
1 Plan.
1 Abstract estimate.

2. An estimate of Rupees 5,670 was sanctioned by this office on the 31st May 1858, (but as it appears to me erroneously, with the impression that the estimate came under the head repair) for raising the band of this tank one yard, and the kalingala ½ a yard; in order to provide a better supply of water for the 2nd crop. The present estimate provides, for raising the kalingala one yard, strengthening the band throughout and raising it to a height of 2½ yards above it; which, besides having the advantage formerly contemplated, will

add largely to the revenue by increased cultivation. The estimated cost of the contemplated improvements is Rupees 10,690, from which deducting Rupees 4,010 (the balance remaining of the former sanction), the amount now requiring sanction is Rupees 6,680.

3. The average cultivation for the past five years under this tank was 1,378 acres, yielding Rupees 5,664, and adding fusl jasti (or the amount levied on a second crop) the revenue was Rupees 6,456. If the proposed improvements to the tank are executed, it is expected by the Collector and the District Engineer, that 829 acres of waste and dry land will be brought under cultivation, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,326, and a fusl jasti of Rupees 500; to which must be added Rupees 790, the expected increase on the present fusl jasti, arising from the additional supply of water on the existing wet cultivation, making a total increase of revenue under this tank of Rupees 3,616. But the amount must be considered as reduced to Rupees 3,000, according to the local officers calculations, owing to certain lands, under adjacent tanks, being swamped by the increased spread of water which will follow on the proposed improvements.

Collector's letter 21st September 1859.

Collector's letter 29th June 1859, and enclosures.

4. The holders of the land which will be submerged; have, the Collectors states, agreed to take up waste land under the Parghi tank in lieu without any compensation.

Collector's letter to District Engineer No. 183, 11th August.

5. The project appears to have been carefully drawn up by Captain Syme, and has my approval. The estimate has been duly examined and the rates are found to be moderate but sufficient. I accordingly recommend that sanction be given for the entry of the work in the budget for 1860-61.

6. The correspondence as per margin is enclosed.

From Collector,	dated	29th June 1859.
To Dist. Engr.,		29th July.
From do.,		17th August.
To Collector,		17th September.
From do.,		21st do.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 2592.

1. This is an application for entering in the budget of 1860-61, the sum of 6,680 Rupees for raising the band and kalingala of the Parghi tank in the Pengonda talúq of the Bellary district. The estimate is really one of 10,690 Rupees; but as there is a balance of 4,010 Rupees available out of a former estimate of 5,670 Rupees, stated to have been sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for a similar purpose, the difference of 6,680 Rupees only requires sanction.

2. The former estimate was for raising the band one yard and the kalingala half a yard, in order to provide a better supply of water for the second crop. But it is now proposed to raise the kalingala a full yard and the band to a height of two and a half yards above it, besides strengthening the band throughout; by which means, it is stated, a considerable extent of additional cultivation may be effected. The total increase of revenue to be thus obtained, after allowing for certain lands in other villages which will be submerged by the water spread, is calculated by the local officers at 3,000 Rupees. It is further stated that the tank is well supplied by a channel from the river; and that the ráyats now occupying the land to be submerged, have declared their willingness to take in lieu of that land under the tank to be brought under irrigation by the proposed work.

3. From the papers before Government this appears likely to be a remunerative undertaking, and the Government authorize the Chief Engineer to insert it in the next budget.

4. There are two points however on which further information will be required at that time before the work can be finally sanctioned; viz. first, as to the sufficiency of the supply to the tanks, and whether any, and what, outlay will be necessary to improve it, in order to ensure the enlarged tanks being regularly filled; second, Government must be assured that definite arrangements have been made with the holders of the land to be submerged, as to the land to be taken by them in lieu of that. Respecting the former of these particulars, viz. the tank supply, clear information must be furnished; so that Government may not be liable to be called on, after the tank shall have been enlarged, to sanction additional outlay not before mentioned, to improve the supply.

5. The Chief Engineer will point out to the District Engineer the very imperfect state in which he first submitted this project; so that after two references, further information still remains to be supplied. Captain Fisher should remember how much this incomplete style of transacting business tends to produce unnecessary correspondence.

6. The Government agree with the present Chief Engineer that the former estimate was for an improvement, not for a repair, and as such required the sanction of Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 53. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 25th October 1859, No. 6499.

3 Original letters from the District Engineer of Trichinopoly, Nos. 345, 514 and 700, dated 14th July, 28th August and 10th October 1859.
1 Sketch of road.
1 Abstract estimate.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of Government, the accompanying estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,080, for repairing the Ariyalúr road, leading from trunk road No. 8 to Kallagúdi, in the Trichinopoly district.

* No. 636, dated 18th March 1859.

2. In Extract Minutes of Consultation marginally noted, Government sanctioned the repair of this line of road on an estimate, amounting to Rupees 1,410.

* No. 345, dated 14th July 1859.

No. 514 dated 28th August 1859.

3. The District Engineer, however, in a letter* reporting on the insufficiency, states that it was hurriedly prepared by a maistry deputed to estimate for repairing the damage done by the floods, and who apparently contented himself with providing for the bare closing of the actual breaches; and that the officers of the department at the time were all busily engaged in superintending and arranging for the damages done to the irrigation works, which suffered very considerably at the same time.

4. This line of road which is a principal feeder to the trunk road from the richly cultivated taluq of Laulgoody, the irrigation of which it crosses, was carried away in many places, and heavily breached in others during the floods of November last; and a considerable traffic will be entirely stopped during the rains, if the repairs estimated for are not carried out.

No. 700 dated 10th October 1859.

5. The District Engineer further states, that the estimate was considerably exceeded before he became aware of it, but that immediately he discovered that more money than allowed for had been spent, he stopped the work, several payments were then, however, due on contracts, &c. The amount of expenditure now stands as follows:—

	Rs.
Maintenance allowance for 1858-59	745
Do. for 1859-60	745
Amount of estimate sanctioned in March 1859	1,410
	2,900
Expenditure	4,736
	1,836

traffic, 50 bandies and 300 bullocks laden with grain daily.

6. As the line of road is an important one, and as a large sum of money has already been expended on its repair, which will not in any way benefit either the State or the public, if the road is left in its present condition (impassable the District Engineer reports during the rains),

I have the honor to solicit the sanction of Government for the accompanying estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,080, or the disbursement of Rupees 3,180, in excess of the sums, viz:—

Maintenance allowance for 2 years	1,490
Amount of original estimate	1,410
	2,900

already expended, from the funds allotted to the District Engineer of Trichinopoly for repairs during the current year.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 2593.

Under the circumstances represented in this letter, the Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the estimate of Rupees 6,080 submitted with it, in supersession of the one of Rupees 1,410 sanctioned on the 18th March 1859 No. 636 for repairing the Ariyalúr and Kallagúdi road in the district of Trichinopoly. The sum of Rupees 3,180 remaining to be disbursed will, as suggested by the Chief Engineer be drawn from the general funds at the disposal of the District Engineer for the current year.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following letters.

No. 55. From Colonel C. E. FABER, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st March 1859, No. 9177.

Copy of a letter from the district Engineer of Kistnah division, of 1st March 1859.

In forwarding, as directed in Extract Minutes Consultation in the Revenue Department, under date the 10th February 1859, No. 181, the accompanying copy of a letter from the District Engineer of the Kistnah division, reporting fully on what is said in paragraphs 5 to 8 of Mr. Dykes' letter of January last, regarding the state of the crops and the communications of that part of Masulipatam which is in the Kistnah delta, from the absence of the means of drainage, I have the honor to state, that it appears to me, that in making the comparison between the deltas of the Kistnah and the Godaveri, which forms the basis of his remarks, Mr. Dykes, as is too customary I fear, with those unacquainted with the history of the recent operations in the two tracts, has looked upon them as in an equal state of advancement, totally ignoring the fact, that in the one case, they had been in progress for fully six years, before in the other, they had been commenced, and that, owing to the scanty population in Masulipatam, to the introduction of the budget system, and finally to the restriction on expenditure, the improvements under the Kistnah have been unavoidably left in the unsatisfactory state he found them in.

2. When, however, Mr. Dykes speaks so sweepingly of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistnah delta being under water from July to December, his assertion must be taken with all due reservation, for though he no doubt describes what came under his own limited observation in a particular neighbourhood during, and after a singularly heavy fall of rain, it is well known that nineteen-twentieths of the delta are elevated far above the reach of inundations, while the river embankments stand as securely as they did last year, and that, although the low lying lands about Tamersha, where I believe Mr. Dykes was during the flood he noticed, and the borders of the Colair lake, do suffer at intervals from a superabundance of water, the reason is, that in the incomplete state of the project, the drainages which cause the mischief, must still be used for carrying water from the annicut for irrigation, and cannot be left entirely to their natural purposes. In fact, the continuous cry for water being fifty times more urgent than the occasional one for improved drainage, the means of supplying all the higher parched lands must be provided, before attention can be effectively given to the relief of the comparatively small tracts which, from the very circumstance of their low position, are normally more favored, notwithstanding their liability, from the same cause, to not unfrequent temporary inundation.

3. Local relief, with the object of protecting existing revenue, has in many cases been afforded, as far as means would allow, but nothing on a general and efficient scale can be done till the removal of restriction admits of the works already projected and sanctioned being proceeded with. For example, the Boodoomair, which is one of the main causes of inundations, and is one of the natural water courses which Mr. Dykes considers should be made navigable, could have its connection with the annicut channels at any moment cut off, were the lock and calingulah, sanctioned so long ago as November 1857, and entered as item 217 of list 2 of the current budget, completed at Casarapilly, these works being intended to regulate the quantity of water artificially thrown into the drainage, and to form the indispensable beginning of the series of works, which it may be worth while, at some future time, to undertake, to render it navigable throughout the year, but which it would certainly not answer to begin, while so much of far superior importance requires to be done for opening lines of easier communication, as well as of irrigation almost parallel to it, such as the Ellore high level canal* on the one hand, and the channel from Yenckepaud† to Mootoor, with its branch from Valepoor to Nundewadah, on the other.

* Item No. 209 of list No. 2 of budget of 1858-59.
† Item No. 215. } list No. 2 of budget Do. „ 216. } of 1858-59.

4. Were these channels, with others already sanctioned, to the collective amount of some five lacs of Rupees, and those which have still to be planned, all finished, the water communications of the Kistnah delta would be placed in as efficient a state as those of the Godaveri, and at the same time, the means of disposing of surplus water would no doubt be greatly improved.

5. Captain Chambers' letter is far too complete, I think, to require me to say more to assure the Government that, if the progress of improvement is not so advanced in the Kistnah as in the Godaveri delta, the cause is simply connected with the circumstances of the two tracts, and that the remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of matters in the former is not to be sought in the projection of any special new works having only local results, but will be found in giving early effect to the original scheme, which, in the course of its development, is calculated to accomplish all that can be done for the effective drainage of the lands of the entire delta, as well as their thorough irrigation, and for opening out, at the same time, water communications where practicable, throughout the districts.

Letter from Captain O. W. S. CHAMBERS, District Engineer, in charge Kistnah division; to Colonel C. E. FABER, Chief Engineer, dated Bezoarah, 1st March 1859.

With respect to your resolution, No. 7879 of the 14th instant, on Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, as per margin, calling upon me to report what measures can be devised for remedying the evils existing in the Kistnah delta, complained of by Mr. Dykes in his letter of January 1859, and likewise to furnish plans and estimates to effect the early drainage of the said tract, together with the opening out of water communications throughout the same, I do myself the honor of stating as follows:—

No. 181, dated 10th February 1859.

1. That any comparison between the state of the delta here in Masulipatam, where a great project is almost in abeyance, with that of the Godaveri, where the works have been in operation for 13 years, and an expenditure, approaching ½ million sterling, incurred, and where the population was not only much more wealthy originally, to say nothing of the wealth created since 1846, but also much more numerous to the square mile than that of this district, appears to me extremely unjust.

2. That there are Rupees 4,92,000, sanctioned for works on the Masulipatam side of the river alone, of which not one anna is being spent, whilst the works are in an unfinished state, and the delta itself in a state of transition, with the new system of irrigation not entirely introduced, and the old precarious method, of watering crops out of drainages, not entirely abandoned.

3. That with such a state of things existing, it is no wonder that there is no proper, " waterway either for drainage or for the carriage of goods," and that drainage channels must do " double duty :" that after a " plump of rain," they overflow and put the country under water, is nothing more than what might be expected, whilst irrigation channels are still undug.

4. That the great need of this delta is not plans and estimates for new works, but the execution of those already sanctioned, but with the exception of one main line of canal and of a river embankment, completely suspended.

5. As a case in point, I will mention the Boodoomair. This, the principal drainage of the district, with a drainage area of above 300 square miles before it enters the delta proper at the Bezoarah gorge, is towards the end of its course, tapped by various channels and forced to do duty as an irrigating channel in the Goodewadah táluq, because two channels designed by my predecessor, though sanctioned, are suspended.

Channel from Yenckepaud to Mootoor. Do. from Valepoor to Nundewadah. 4th March 1857. Rupees 23,200 and Rupees 9,500.

6. The Boodoomair comes down once or twice in the monsoon, and covers for a few days the face of the country adjacent to its course, and to that of the irrigating ducts led off from it, but any attempt to remedy this, by deepening this channel upwards from the Colair lake into which it discharges, or to straighten its course by cutting off bends, would be greatly detrimental to the present irrigation: until the two channels before mentioned are excavated, this "unseemly state of affairs," must be allowed to continue.

7. In addition to the mischief done by the flood waters of the Boodoomair, comes that done by the Kistnah water itself, which cannot be regulated nor kept out of this drainage, until the Casarapilly lock and dam are constructed: these works were reported by me in a statement which accompanied my letter of the 4th October last, No. 74, as absolutely necessary for the control of the Kistnah water; which otherwise aids to flood certain portions of the Goodewadah táluq, whilst others are calling out for water, and have since been brought forward by me, as the first thing to be done in the delta.

Budget list No. 2 of 1859-60.

8. The Boodoomair is then the principal cause of portions of the delta being at times flooded during the monsoon, though the Poolairoo also partially overflows, when a severe rainfall happens, the regulating sluice at its head is then closed and the Kistnah water kept out of its bed, but still individual villages suffer, and will do so until the Kistnah project is completed.

9. I must, however, be allowed to observe that Mr. Dykes' remarks must not be taken too literally—for example, when he says that from the end of July to the beginning of December, a period of four months, the Kistnah delta is under water, he doubtless refers to patches of land in individual villages in one or two of the táluqs visited by him; if the delta were literally under water during these four months, how comes it that the outcry for more water is occasionally so very fierce? How comes it that the Collector has not to make remissions on all crops wet and dry? How comes it also that dry crops can be profitably raised in the delta, if the cause, why irrigation has not spread properly, is to be found in its swamped state? Surely, if dry crops can be raised in a swamp, wet ones can be raised also? That certain low lands, situated for the most part in the táluq in which Mr. Dykes' investigations were principally conducted, are yearly swamped, and that the north eastern half of the táluq is sometimes for a few days flooded by the Boodoomair, is most certain, but the evil is not so general as Mr. Dykes would lead one to imagine, and the loss sustained cannot be very great when, in 1857-58 out of 51,000 and odd acres, reported by the Collector as being under irrigation from the Kistnah, only a few acres had their sist* remitted by reason of their crops being swamped.

* Rupees 101-8-7.

10. If the finances of the empire would allow this Government to continue the carrying out of the Kistnah project in its integrity, the present defective drainage arrangements would soon disappear.

11. With respect to the communications during the monsoon, things are bad enough, but not quite so bad as Mr. Dykes imagines, for there is a big river skirting the collectorate, which is navigated by boats and rafts; there is a totally unreformed drainage, the Boodoomair, with a fall of nearly one foot per mile and with infinite twistings, but which for all that has been "turned to a good account," and is navigated by a considerable number of dhonies along a course of some 50 miles, and has even been ascended by a steamer; there is a high road running from the

coast to the interior which, though unmetalled and particularly heavy in places after a plump of rain, is still bridged and perfectly passable, so much so, that the transport of military stores along it during the past season was never once interrupted ; and there is finally a stretch of 36 miles of first class canal opened from this to within 10 miles of Bunder.

12. I don't mean to assert that the three first mentioned communications are good, or even any thing more than indifferent, but I do mean to assert that Mr. Dykes' statement, namely, "that from July to December, the internal traffic of the delta is at a stand still," is a facon deparler, and not meant to be taken as an absolute fact; on the contrary, on all four lines specified above, there is a considerable movement even during the heaviest part of the monsoon.

13. Mr. Dykes recommends turning the great drainage before mentioned, the Boodoomair, into a navigable canal throughout the year. To make it a still water navigation, by a series of locks and dams would be very costly, would be against the first principles of canal engineering, inasmuch as a drainage always silts up and would, unless it were prodigiously embanked, render the state of the lower portion of the Goodewadah táluq rather more precarious than at present. The Boodoomair, in great rainfalls, has not section enough to carry off to the Colair, the volume of water which flows down it, and now a proposition is made to obstruct it by half a dozen or more weirs.

14. If a still water navigation is not contemplated by Mr. Dykes and his informant, how is he going to find in the dry season, the water to navigate the drainage for which a volume of not much less than 40,000 cubic yards per hour will be required, whereas at times the Kistnah itself does not bring down 10,000 cubic yards per hour, his informant, well qualified to give an opinion, and giving one to the effect that the Boodoomair might easily be made navigable throughout the year, must have imagined that the reservoirs in the Mahratta country, which alone can give the Kistnah a supply of water in the dry weather, were already in existence.

Velocity, due to a fall 9 per mile when greatest depth is 4 feet 2,200 yards per hour. Section with 4 feet depth and 10 yards bottom width 17 square yards. Total discharge 37,400 cubic yards per hour.

15. What is required here to raise this delta to a level with the Godaveri is, not embarking upon new projects, which are incorrect in principle, but carrying out those that have already been commenced, and are now abandoned with their unfinished works deteriorating; the continuation of the high level channel to Ellore, for example.

16. The Poolairoo, which Mr. Dykes also mentions as a possible communication, can be and will be navigated ; it is a channel of irrigation, and has, lately been connected with the Bunder canal by a cut and head sluice : a mud lock must be constructed at the cuts head to get rid of the present portage—an estimate for the same will be submitted in due course, and I earnestly hope, that the same will be sanctioned, though it has no greater special claims upon Government, than the locks at Vullahapooram and Casarapilly—indeed, in my opinion, it is of inferior importance to either of those works that were designed by my predecessor, and sanctioned more than two years ago, but which for want of funds have been abandoned.

No. 56. From Colonel A. COTTON, Commandant of Engineers ; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Upper Godaveri, 7th October 1859, No. 384.

In obedience to the proceedings of Government, dated September 28th 1859, on the subject of Mr. Dykes' letter on the present state of the Masulipatam portion of the Kistnah delta, I have the honor to state, that it was for the purpose of correcting this state of things, viz. the want of drainage, irrigation and communication, that the Kistnah works were proposed by Colonel Lake. That officer certainly no where stated that they would be corrected by taking levels, estimating, approving, or even *sanctioning*, (but with an order that the works should not be executed); the thing which the projector urged has not been done, viz. the *execution of the works*, and till this is effected, of course, matters will remain in the state Mr. Dykes complains of. The old state of things is indeed, if possible, in some degree aggravated,

as at times some additional water is now thrown into the Boodoomair by the annicut channel, when it is not wanted, the necessary consequence of beginning works and not going through with them.

2. What is wanted is, in my opinion, simply to go one step further, and carry the project into execution. If it is said that no money can be obtained for this purpose, I have only to say, that I can propose no alternative that will meet that case. In my opinion, either the works must be executed or the poverty of the people, and the deficiency of the revenue, must continue. I may add, what I have so repeatedly said, that I am certain, that the want of funds is the inevitable consequence of not spending, that is, that if the Government cannot afford to execute these essential works, much less can they afford to lose the much greater sums that the unimproved state of the country prevents the Government from receiving. The matter is now indeed in its most aggravated form, for the heavy expenditure has actually been incurred, and has been comparatively unremunerative, because the minor works necessary to give effect to it are not executed. Nothing can be more evident than that in this way any amount of money may be expended, and the treasury only so much impoverished. When I was at Calcutta, one of the members of Government said to me on this subject, you have no idea of the difficulty we are in about money. My reply was, that it seems to me impossible that you can be otherwise while such a system is pursued. In the two years that these works have been stopped, much more has been lost than might have been spent in completing various minor works of distribution and navigation. It seems to me, that the mistake has in some measure arisen from confounding such vital works as these, which instantly return to the *community* more than they cost, and in a very short time even to the *treasury*, with such works as the Indian railways, which in a few cases which should turn out eminently successful, may after a series of years, return five or six per cent. of real profit.

3. It is established beyond all question, that an acre of irrigated land yields a produce of at least 15 Rupees more than one that is not irrigated, and when the heavy works have been completed for such a system, the actual distribution does not cost more than two or three Rupees, or $\frac{1}{6}$th of the annual benefit from them. And this 15 Rupees does not include the profit of the water transit. The direct return to Government in a moderate water-rate, would be the whole cost in one year, besides the indirect returns from extended cultivation, export and import duties, &c.

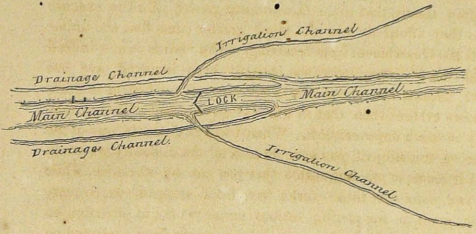
For instance, part of the present pressure for money is owing to 20,000 Rupees for the completion of the Samulcottah and Kakináda canal having been withheld for two years, during which time much more than that sum would have been received for water-rate, customs, &c. and saved in carriage of materials for Government works.

4. So also with respect to the 60,000 Rupees sanctioned this year by the Secretary for India, (but withheld by the Indian Government,) for the Godaveri navigation works. An increased sale of salt of 2,000 tons, alone would replace it, while it is certain, that much more than that quantity would be sold additionally in a single year if it is carried by the Godaveri. And without any increase of sale, that sum would be realized by the *carriage* of only 2,000 tons 300 miles by the river, while 10 or 20 times that quantity will be carried in a single year, soon after the river transit is put on only a moderately effective state.

5. With respect to the particular works required for this tract, I conclude that they have already been projected and estimated by the District Engineer. I need here only say, that what I consider the first and main work required, is a nearly straight channel carried exactly along the general line of the Boodoomair, till that stream turns towards the Colair, at the high road bridge near Pootagoontah, and thence still almost in a straight line to Buntoomilly, where it will discharge into a creek, thus carrying the drainage water by the shortest route to tide-water. This canal would be connected with the Bezwada and Ellore canal, at a point about eight miles below its head, near where the canal is carried over the Boodoomair by an annicut. The water for irrigation from this Buntoomilly canal, would then be brought by the upper part of the Ellore canal. I would make this navigable by locks, and the local rains of each portion of the tract it passed through would drain into the part between the two next locks.

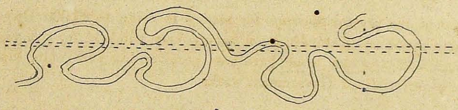
The canal would irrigate a large tract of country, for branch channels should be led off from both sides above each lock, on a level commanding that part of the lands, passing over the drainage channels by small aqueducts.

These branch irrigation channels of course would be led off either near the locks or at any distance above them, according to the levels of the country.



6. This might form a main line of *navigation*, it would connect all the tract of country it passed through with the salt pans at Buntoomilly and with Narsapoor and Bezwada directly, and so with the general system of delta navigation, and as I understand Captain Rundall is giving his junction canal from Narsapoor to Coringa, 1st class locks of 150 feet × 20, it may be worth while to give the same to this.

It must be understood, that the quantity of water to be disposed of and conveyed to the sea by this line is not so very great, (excepting in the extraordinary floods of the Kistnah under the former state of things), and, therefore, a very large channel will not be required. The reason why the natural channel of the Boodoomair is so insufficient is, that from its great fall, combined with the softness of the allivium here, it cuts away its banks, till it has formed so excessively winding a course, as to reduce its velocity to a great degree, and lengthen the distance the water has to flow two or three times the direct distance. Its course is like this.



A channel of moderate dimensions, therefore, carried straight, like the dotted lines, even with a moderate fall also, will convey away the same body of water.

7. I do not estimate the dimensions here, not having the data, but they can easily be calculated by the local officer. The length is 40 miles, and it will cost about 3,000 Rupees a mile, and inculding 30 feet of lockage at 2,000 Rupees a foot, 1,80,000 Rupees. With the small branch channels, which will not cost much, it will provide for the drainage and irrigation of about 400 square miles, or 200,000 acres.

8. It will be seen that this carries the water of the basin of the Boodoomair to the sea, clear of the Colair lake, just as those of the basin of the Weyairoo on the Godaveri side, have already been diverted from the same lake, according to the original project which was to drain and irrigate the basin of the lake. It will only remain to conduct the Tamallair, which enters the lake near Ellore, across the basin between embankments to the Ooputtair, and the waters will then be completely regulated, and this tract of 25 miles by 10 or 140,000 acres will be ultimately converted into a fertile area of cultivation, yielding produce of the value of at least 40 lacs a year.

9. Mr. Dykes urges that the Boodoomair in its present state or slightly improved, should be made use of for navigation. My opinion is, that it might have been well worth while by

means of temporary locks, &c., to have made this more available for navigation when first the Kistnah works were commenced, as it would at a slight expense, have provided a line of communication by the Colair, from Bezwada to the Godaveri canals, but now that the Ellore line is likely to be completed in a few months, there seems to me no object in improving this communication with the Colair. By means of the Ellore canal and that from Bezwada to Masulipatam now also near completion, the latter town and its adjoining country will be connected, though by a circuitous route with Kakináda, &c., and the main point will thus be gained. The Boodoomair at present forms a practicable communication in the monsoon between this tract, and the Godavari canals, and in the dry season the produce can be carried to the nearest point of either of the two above mentioned canals now near completion.

10. One very important effect of the Buntoomilly canal here proposed is, that it will complete a second line of communication from Bezwada to Narsapoor and Kakinàda, so that in case of accident or repairs, one line can be stopped for a time, without interruption of the traffic.

11. I may add, that a dead-level canal of 18 miles from Buntoomilly to Masulipatam, connecting this line with that from Bezwada to the latter town, would be all that would be required to complete the direct communication from Masulipatam to Narsapoor, Kakinàda, &c. It would require no locks, and only small drainage tunnels, and would cost perhaps 50,000 Rupees.

P. S.—I have the honor to forward herewith a map of this tract, with the lines of the two canals now proposed marked on it in yellow; the canals now near completion, are in blue.

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1859, No. 2594.

A detailed order on these interesting and valuable papers is not now necessary. The order of Government of the 26th October, No. 2524, called on the Chief Engineer (paragraph 6) to report what works ought to be immediately undertaken in both the Godaveri and Kistnah deltas, with the view of fully developing the benefits of the main works already completed there. In replying to that order Colonel Bell will properly use the reports both of Colonel Cotton and Captain Chambers; the former will now be communicated to him.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 58. Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 1st November 1859, No. 538.

In paragraph 3 of the order of the Madras Government No. 2498, dated the 24th ultimo, sanction is accorded for increasing the salaries of the Engineers, (during their probation) from 170 to 200 and the Upper Subordinate from Rupees 85 to 120 respectively, which increase is, it is stated, to have effect from the date of their arrival in India.

2. I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, whether as the allowances of these Engineers have been fixed by a covenant made between them and the Indian Council in England, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, should not previously be obtained to the increased rate of allowances. I have further to request the favor of an early answer, as the bills will doubtless be shortly presented for audit.

No. 59. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No. 2595.

The Civil Auditor will be informed that the increase of the allowances of the Engineers and Upper Subordinates referred to has been reported to the Secretary of State for approval; but that in the mean time they are to be passed as already ordered.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 60. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 6713.

1 Original application.

I have the honor to enclose an original application from Mr. P. O. Ratigan, Probationary Upper Subordinate just arrived from England, soliciting permission to stand the examination now for entrance into the Engineer establishment and to request that his application may be complied with.

No. 61. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No. 2596.

The Government permit Mr. P. O. Ratigan to be examined at once for admission into the Engineer establishment.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 62. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 5th November 1859, No. 2597.

The Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this department from the Home Government dated 23rd September 1859 No. 24.

The extension of leave granted to Captain Haig having been published in the official Gazette, ordered that this dispatch be communicated to the Chief Engineer and Civil Auditor.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, FORT SAINT GEORGE.

I have to inform you that a further extension of leave on duty, has been granted to Captain Haig of the Madras Engineers, commencing the 1st of November next, and that during those two months he has been permitted to draw the same allowances as those granted to him during the first year of his leave namely £92 per mensem.

(Signed) C. WOOD,

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 63. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6830.

Original letter.

* From the Agent, November 1st 1859.

Though I have, under the order of November 1st 1859, No. 2566, been relieved from the duty of communicating between the Agent of the Madras Irrigation company and the Government, I think it proper to submit the accompanying letter,* which I received on the same day as the said order.

2. The letter, which asks for information on the subject of the receipt of money into the Madras treasury on account of the company, does not require any opinion from me.

No. 64. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No. 2598.

Resolved that the Chief Engineer be informed, that no orders have been received from the Secretary of State regarding payments being made into the Government treasury on account of the Irrigation Company.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 65. Read the following indent on the Principal Commissary of Ordnance dated 3rd October 1859, for brickmaking machines and pugmills required for the use of the Public Works Department in the district of Vizagapatam, valued at Rupees (1,901-14) one thousand nine hundred and one and annas fourteen.

ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No 2599.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 66. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 1st November 1859, No. 6757.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of Government, an application from Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Cotton, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Company, for the members of the Department of Public Works named in the margin, being granted 12 months leave of absence for the purpose of being employed as Surveyors under the Irrigation Company.

1 Original letter, dated 29th October 1859.
Mr. G. Vardon, Assistant Overseer.
„ W. H. Walton, „ Supervisor.
„ F. Conway, „ Overseer.
„ T. Skipp, „ Overseer.

2. In making this reference, I beg to explain, that in the event of these individuals giving satisfaction during their temporary employment under the Irrigation Company, it is in contemplation to permit them eventually to resign their employment under Government for permanent situations under the Irrigation Company, and it is further contemplated to permit other Engineers and Subordinates to take similar service with the sanction of Government, but in no case do I intend permitting any one to leave his present station and employment until his place has been filled and it will be understood that, they will have no claim while on leave to any portion of their salaries under Government while absent from their duty.

No. 67. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No. 2600.

The Government grant leave of absence for twelve months to the members of the Public Works Department named in the margin of paragraph 1 of this letter for the purpose of being employed as Surveyors under the Irrigation Company. The places of the absentees will be filled up temporarily but upon full allowances; and it will be the duty of the Chief Engineer to see that the men do not leave their present duties till their places are supplied respectively, and not till they shall have formally given over their books and cash chests.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 68. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 5th November 1859, No. 2601.

Paragraph 1. Resolved with reference to paragraph 4 of procedings dated 22nd October last, No. 2490, that the District Engineer of the Godaveri division, as well as those of Nellore and Cuddapah, be instructed through the Chief Engineer to advance severally such sums as may be required for the steamer about to proceed to explore the Pennair, on the receipt of the officer in charge of the vessel.

2. A separate account will be kept of all expenses that may be incurred on account of the steamer, pending further instructions as to the mode in which they are to be charged.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 69. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 6770.

With reference to the proceedings of Government, dated 23rd July 1859, No. 1777, I have the honor to state, that in consequence of the transfer to the executive charge of the Civil Architect of all works, military and civil, beyond the limits of the esplanade of Fort Saint George, it has become necessary to direct the transfer from the Garrison Engineer's establishment to that of the Civil Architect, of the following individuals, viz :—

		Rs.
Rajahgopaul	Draughtsman...	11
Soondrum	Accountant...	15
Mooneappah	Writer...	15

2. To enable the Civil Arichtect to draw the pay of these subordinates, and the Civil Auditor to pass the same, I request that the Government will be pleased to sanction the above transfers.

3. In addition to the above, the following members of the lower subordinate establishment have been transferred from the Garrison Engineer's to the Civil Architect's establishment under orders from me, viz :—

No. 3268, dated 30th July 1859.

Sub-Overseers.				Rs.
T. Davisegámany Moodely,	2nd class	2nd grade...	...	30
Corporal Williams,... ...	2nd ,,	3rd ,,	...	25
Aroonachellum	3rd ,,	2nd ,,	...	20
Streenevassem	3rd ,,	2nd ,,	...	20
M. Shunmoogum ...	3rd ,,	3rd ,,	...	15
Sunjeve	3rd ,,	3rd ,,	...	15
Nyneappah...	3rd ,,	3rd ,,	...	15

No. 70. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1859, No. 2602.

The transfers reported in this letter are approved. The Chief Engineer will submit revised establishment lists for the two officers concerned, for communication to the Audit office.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 71. Read the following.

No. 6503.

Letter from Government of Madras, No. 1921, dated 11th August 1859, forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders, with the remarks that the application for

the four additional Overseers seems to be at least premature, and that four of the existing Sub-Overseerships may be made available for these apprentices. Original papers to be returned.

By order, &c.,

P. W. Department, The 16th September 1859. (Signed) R. DEBOURBEL, Lieut.-Colonel, *Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 8536.

The Governor General in Council concurs in the remarks by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and desires that they may be communicated to the Madras Government through that department.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction the charge incurred on account of the apprentices, amounting to Rupees 898 per annum or Rupees 74-13-4 per mensem, as shewn in the margin,* on the understanding that there shall be no increase in the number of apprentices at the end of each year, without the sanction of this Government being previously obtained, on a report as to the success of the measure.

* 2 Apprentices at 7—168 per annum.
Tuition fees of 4 apprentices at 182½ each per annum. 730 0 0

12)	898	0	0
	74	13	4

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Public Works Department for information and for the issue of the necessary orders.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, The 30th September 1859. (Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 7297.

Copy of orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, together with this department No. 6503, dated 16th ultimo, forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George, with reference to Mr. Secretary Bourdillon's letter No. 1921, dated 11th August last.

Public Works Department, The 20th October 1859. (Signed) ALEX. FRASER, Capt. *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 72. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2603.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer.

(Signed) W. C. SIM, *Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.*

No. 73. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 6791.

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of Government, for the sum of Company's Rupees (20) twenty, being the cost of one ton of old spherical case shot received from the Grand Arsenal, and which were sent to Dauléshwarum for the purpose of having castings made from them, as an experiment to ascertain if the metal would answer. The Inspector General and Principal Commissary of Ordnance's letters* on this subject are herewith forwarded.

1 Letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines No. 476, dated 13th May 1859.
1 do. from Principal Commissary of Ordnance, No. 3706, dated 18th October 1859.

* To be obligingly returned.

No. 74. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2604.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 75. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 3819.

Sanctioning the measures proposed for keeping at Palaveram till after the monsoon the horses, &c. of Captain Desborough's Battery of Royal Artillery at the Mount. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 2nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 183-184.)

No. 76. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2605.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer with the request that he will issue orders for the immediate execution of the measures enumerated in paragraph 2 of the Deputy Quarter Master General's letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 77. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 7th November 1859, No. 2606.

My letter of the 11th April 1859 No. 848 gave cover to one from the Quarter Master General of the Army conveying an explanation from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of constructing covered stables for the Dragoons and European Horse Artillery at Bangalore. I am now directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying communication* from the Deputy Quarter Master General, containing remarks by Sir Patrick Grant respecting the provision of covered stables for the horses of Captain Desborough's battery of Royal Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount.

*Dated 21st October in Proceedings Military Department 28th October 1859 No. 3819.

No. 78. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th October 1859, No. 4371.

Read the following letter from T. J. KNOX, Esq., Officiating Collector of Salem, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Ossoor, 3rd October 1859, No. 199.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Circular of the 18th November last, No. 4294, on the subject of the commutation of customary unpaid labor into a water cess, and calling attention to some remarks on the subject made by Government in Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th October 1858.

2. I beg to state in reply that the Tahsildars of this district were desired to consult with the principal Ryots in their respective talúqs, and to report the popular opinion on the subject.

3. From the reports submitted, I find that the Ryots of almost all the taluqs are opposed to the measure contemplated by the Board and the Government. The Ryots distinctly state that they would rather, as hitherto, attend to all really urgent marammat works in connection with the tanks and channels, &c., than pay any additional tax in money.

4. Here, as elsewhere, the system of unpaid labour prevails, and on the Department Public Works becoming independent of the Collector, the Ryots, with their usual short-sightedness and ignorance, declined to give their labour as hitherto, but a little experience and Act 1 of 1858 have removed their idle notions, and neither works nor the interests of the public seem to require any change.

5. The only place where the Ryots would consent to a change is the Womalore taluq. In this taluq according to the Tahsildar's report, it appears that the Ryots would agree to pay at the rate of three pice per Rupee on their holdings, if they were exempted from all obligations to render customary unpaid labour. This taluq is chiefly a dry taluq, and the amount this per centage would yield, would be very small, and no reason appears to justify a special arrangement in one taluq out of fourteen.

6. The Board are no doubt aware that there exists a special establishment constituted at the time of the survey for the safe keeping of the Cavary channels in the taluqs of Paramutty and Namcul, and that the establishment is maintained by contributions of grain levied from the Ryots holding land under those channels, and for a further history of this, I would refer the Board to Mr. Brett's letter of the 21st July 1858, No. 93, and the statement No. 1 which accompanied it.

7. The Ryots are most reluctant to pay these contributions, and as neither the amount nor its value are entered in their puttahs, it is clear they cannot be compelled to pay, and I see no course to be pursued but to commute the grain into money payments, enter the amount in the puttah, and enforce payments as in the case of land revenue. Of their liability there can be no question, and in the end a money payment would be more convenient for them and for the Department Public Works, on whom the labour has devolved.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to paragraphs 16 and 17 of Extract Minutes Consultation, 30th October 1858, No. 2366, Public Works Department, Revenue Irrigation.

In. Con. 28th Nov. 1858, No. 5020.

2. The Board have expressed their views on the general question of levying a water cess, in their Proceedings, dated 17th February 1859, No. 605.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 79. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2607.

1. Mr. Brett's letter referred to in that from Mr. Knox submitted by the Board with these proceedings, is necessary to enable Government to deal with the matter treated of in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the latter paper, and the Board will be requested to send it up without delay. It ought to have accompanied the present proceedings. The Board will please also to aid the Government with their opinion on the proposition contained in paragraph 7.

2. The attention of the Board is requested to the order of 27th May 1859 No. 711.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 80. Read the following letter from Colonel A. COTTON, Commandant of Engineers; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 423.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter, No. 51, dated 28th October 1859, from the Deputy Chief Engineer, explaining that the Department Public Works was unable to place two subordinates at my disposal for surveying in the neighbourhood of Karnúl without great inconvenience to that department, as requested in my letter of the 29th September last.

No. 81. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No 2608.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 82. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6637.

Enclosure 2 letters.
1 Captain Walker's memorandum.

I have the honor to report for the information of Government, with reference to their order No. 1801, under date the 18th July last, that after the necessary correspondence, I have passed final orders for the organization of the range establishments without any further delay or reference to this office. A general report will be made of the whole arrangements as soon as I am completely informed of them; but the object of my now addressing Government, is to obtain for the district of Chingleput, a first class in lieu of a 2nd class range establishment, and for Canara, a 2nd in lieu of a third class one, agreeably to the recommendations of Captains A. S. Moberly and Walker.

2. All the range establishments in Chingleput have been classed as 2nd class, but the District Engineer represents that, the numerous works in the three important military cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram and Poonamallee, and the trunk and other Government and district roads situated in the Poonamallee range, render that range an important and heavy charge. The expenditure in it is stated to have amounted during the years 1858-59 to Rupees 1,92,000, and I have, therefore, the honor to request the sanction of Government for making the Poonamallee range a first class one, the expense involved in the measure being Rupees twenty.

3. The acting District Engineer of Canara having recommended a different arrangement, for the range establishments in Canara, from that which was sanctioned by Government, I referred the question to Captain Walker on his arrival from England, as I knew him to be thoroughly acquainted with the district, and agreeably to his recommendation, I have authorized the range establishments to be organized as intended, but Captain Walker and Lieutenant Hunter both concur in strongly recommending that the Honore range should have a second class establishment in lieu of the 3rd class one sanctioned by Government, on account of the numerous works situated in it and its heavy office duties, and as I have reason to be satisfied

from the representation of both officers, that the range forms an important charge, I beg to recommend, that it may be made a second class one and sanction granted for the difference between the 2nd and 3rd class establishment, viz. Rupees 25.

4. The alterations above recommended, involves an additional charge to that already sanctioned for range establishments, of Rupees 45, viz.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Chingleput	20	0	0
For Canara	25	0	0
Rupees	45	0	0

5. No other District Engineer has recommended any increase of charge.

No. 83. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2609.

The Government sanction the alterations in the classification of the two ranges mentioned in this letter viz. Poonamallee in Chingleput from the 2nd to the 1st class, and Honore in Canara from the third to the 2nd class, the extra charge by the proposed measure being Rupees forty-five per mensem.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 84. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th October 1859, No. 4382.

Read letter from the officiating Collector of Guntúr, dated 30th September 1859, No. 122, reporting on the earthquakes experienced in his district, on the 2nd and 9th August 1859.

(In Con. 6th October 1859, No. 4976.)

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to the previous* communications from this office on the same subject, and to the concluding remark in the second column of the season report from Guntúr, forwarded to Government on the 21st September 1859.

* To Government, No. 1433, dated 21st April 1859, No. 2047, dated 4th June 1859.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 85. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq. Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George; to Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, D. P. W., dated 7th November 1859, N. 2610.

In continuation of Mr. Sim's letter dated 19th June 1859 No. 1738, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to forward an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue* giving cover to a letter from the officiating Collector of Guntúr reporting upon earthquakes which occured in different parts of that district during the month of August last.

* Dated 27th October 1859, No. 4382.

No. 86. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 6698.

1 Letter from the District Engineer of Chingleput, No. 60, dated 16th May 1859.
1 Do. do. No. 1072, dated 15th Oct. 1859, with 1 enclosure.
1 Do. do. No. 1108, dated 22nd October 1859.
2 Bills.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 164, dated 18th January 1859, I have the honor to forward for the consideration of Government, the papers noted in the margin, received from the District Engineer, Chingleput, relative to the excess of Rupees 1,294-7-2 of the bill over the estimate, for the Head Assistant Collector's Kacheri at Chingleput.

E. M. C, No. 577, dated 24th September 1858.

2. The true amount of the estimate prepared by the Civil Engineer, 4th division, for this work, was Rupees 1,767, from which Rupees 125 for old materials, and Rupees 100 for convict labor, aggregating Rupees 225, were deducted, and the balance Rupees 1,542, received the sanction of Government. The District Engineer now reports, however, that the unserviceable materials only realized Rupees 44-5-5, which has been credited to Government in the account current for March 1858, while an amount of convict labor, which it was expected would have been received gratuitously, had to be paid for, in accordance with recent orders.

3. The causes which led to the estimate being so greatly exceeded, are as follows, as per comparative statement herewith forwarded.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pulling down and re-building portion of the Fort wall on which the old buildings rented, in consequence of its being found in a dangerous state... ...	167	6	8
Extra work done by Sub-Overseer Loftus............................	72	1	7
In consequence of the use of new materials where old were intended to be used, but afterwards found to be rotten...	659	6	4
In consequence of low rates...	70	9	6
In consequence of sufficient length of bressummers not having been allowed...	40	4	0
Purlius to the verandahs not included in the estimate...	85	4	0
On account of convict labor and sale of old materials..	225	0	0
Increase...	1,322	0	1
Deduct decrease...	27	8	11
Net increase.........	1,294	7	2

4. With reference to paragraph 2 of the order of Government, I observe that about half of the excess is owing to the use of new materials in lieu of old ones, which were found to be rotten, and that it is clear from the low estimate for the roofing and joists, that only a part of the old materials were thought to be unserviceable when the estimate was prepared.

5. The District Engineer also brings to notice, that the rates allowed for roofing and terracing in the estimate were quite insufficient, the prevailing rates being much higher.

6. With respect to the excess in consequence of the Overseer in charge of the work putting 2 feet of basement unnecessarily, the District Engineer explains that no basement was shewn in either plan or estimate, such being considered unnecessary, in consequence of the building having been constructed on the top of the ramparts. Mr. Loftus, (to whom the superintendence of the work was entrusted) was unable to explain his mistake, which was committed on the period (14 days) intervening between the two inspections of the work by the late Captain Heathorn, the Executive Engineer of the range.

7. With the explanation now submitted, I trust the sanction of Government will be accorded to the bills for Rupees 2,401-14-2 enumerated below, which were included in the list submitted on the 21st December last, No. 6486.

	Rs.	A.	P.
2nd part Bills...	2,360	1	10
3rd do.	41	12	4
Total......	2,401	14	2

8. In conclusion, I have the honor to report, that the delay in replying to the order of Government above quoted, is ascribed* by the District Engineer to the death of his late head Accountant, as well as the circumstance that there was no officer in the district to take charge of No. 2 range, until the end of June last, which necessitated his attending to its requirements himself. In paragraph 3 of his letter just quoted, the District Engineer brings to notice, that his office establishment is inadequate to the duties devolving on it; but on this subject, I propose addressing Government in a separate communication.

* Letter, No. 1108, dated 22nd October 1859.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2611.

Under the explanation now furnished, the Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the second and third part bills amounting together to Rupees (2,401-14-2) two thousand four hundred and one, annas fourteen and pice two submitted by Colonel Lawford on the 21st December 1858 for constructing the Head Assistant Collector's Kacheri at Chingleput.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 88. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 1st November 1859, No. 3869.

Respecting privilege leave to warrant officers in Department Public Works. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 14-15.)

No. 89. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1859, No. 2612.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 90. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 10th October 1859, No. 5965.

I have the honor, in answer to paragraph 8 of the order of Government of the 28th of September 1859, No. 2325, to state that Lieutenants Moxon, Coningham and Filgate of the Engineers, are now disposable for the purpose of receiving instruction in departmental work, on the plan recommended in my letter of the 12th of July 1859, No. 2668, paragraph 13.

2. I recommend that Lieutenant Moxon be sent to Coimbatore, Lieutenant Coningham to Tanjore, and Lieutenant Filgate to the Kistnah division. These officers should, in my opinion, draw only their regimental pay and full allowances with the travelling allowance of 2nd Assistant District Engineers. They will thus be on the footing of the young Engineer officers of

former days, who were employed under the Superintending Engineers, without any staff salary, until places were found for them in the regular military or civil department. I propose that they shall receive instruction precisely in the same manner as the Civil Engineers expected from England; and it will be remembered, that I did not omit the departmental accounts from the curriculum proposed in their case.

Letter dated 16th May 1859, No. 502. paragraph 3.

3. With regard to other military officers, I would follow the same plan; but I observe that in their case, it is essential that they should receive a theoretical education in the first instance. The Engineer officers and the Civil Engineers are obliged to procure this qualification, and it ought not to be omitted in favor of any other class. The proposed senior department of the Engineering College would have supplied the requisite education; but it has been indefinitely adjourned; and there remains nothing but private study to enable an officer to pass the prescribed examination. Now, that the demand for officers to do duty in the department is much less than formerly, there is no good reason for admitting them with that amount only of educational acquirement, denoted by the examinations in "Surveying" and "Civil Engineering," no reason, indeed, that I can see why they should not be required to possess the knowledge of the Engineers, military and civil. Should the extension of Public Works require the department to be immediately strengthened at any time, the examination may then be relaxed as a measure of State necessity.

4. With regard to my observation, which has been objected to by the Government, I must explain, that I did not mean that there was any necessity to employ inexperienced officers in charge of important and difficult works, such as the Vellore bridge, but I consider that all executive situations, and especially those which are entrusted to officers, are "responsible;" and if inexperienced officers continue to be reckoned as belonging to the department, they must either be employed in responsible situations; or others must be employed at the expense of Government to do their duty, unless their places are to be considered as in effect vacant.

5. I further observe that the effect of the new educational system *per se* will be to introduce an endless succession of inexperienced men into the department. Those who possess certificates from the Engineering College, are entitled to obtain substantive appointments in the department on the occurrence of vacancies, without any previous experience. They are indeed to undergo probation, but it is a probation passed in the possession of a departmental salary; and for that salary actual and responsible work must be performed, or else the salary will be given for nothing. It is mainly on this account that the District Engineers, who have had to employ certificated but inexperienced subordinates, object to discontinue the apprentices, who are acquiring the practical knowledge which is essential to the usefulness of the best educated man.

6. My plan will, as it respects the officers, remedy the evil of inexperience as far as seems possible; and I believe that it may be with great advantage, extended to the lower ranks of the department, I have remarked in my letters of the 1st July, 26th and 30th September 1859, upon the rule by which certificated soldiers are to be appointed to situations in the department without reference to vacancies. Instead of such a mode of procedure, I would provide that the soldiers should be considered and paid as apprentices, until they have acquired practical knowledge, whether or no they are eventually brought into the department as supernumeraries. I would apply the same rule to all persons possessing the college certificate, and I would recommend that, as in the case of young officers who have their regimental pay and allowances to live upon, a special allowance sufficient to meet actual expenses should be provided for each person serving his apprenticeship. The soldier would have his pay, but some increase of that would be necessary when he no longer enjoyed free quarters or the advantage of messing; and for any other person, the allowance must of course be larger. If this plan were approved, it should be distinctly made known, that any one refusing, when called upon, to serve his apprenticeship would be struck off the certificated roll. Every person thus serving should be entitled to a departmental situation, when fully qualified; and it would not be difficult so to limit the number of apprentices, as to prevent the established number of subordinates from being exceeded.

Nos. 2303, 5416 and 5582.

7. Should the Government approve of these views, I shall be prepared to submit a definite plan for giving effect to them.

No. 91. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2613.

1. The Government approve the proposals in paragraph 2 of this letter and accordingly direct that Lieutenant Moxon be sent to Coimbatore, Lieutenant Coningham to Tanjore, and Lieutenant Filgate to the Kistnah division for the purpose of receiving instruction in departmental work in those districts. While so engaged these officers will draw their regimental pay and full allowances, with the travelling allowance, when travelling, of a second assistant District Engineer.

2. The Government agree generally in the views expressed by Colonel Bell in paragraph 3 respecting the education and instruction of military officers not of the corps of Engineers.

3. The suggestions in paragraph 6 having in view a remedy against the introduction of inexperienced men into the department viz. "that soldiers and others who have obtained college certificates should be considered and paid as apprentices until they had acquired practical knowledge," have been carefully considered by Government, but they are not prepared to adopt them. The order of October 24th 1859 No. 2492 will have put the Chief Engineer in possession of the sentiments of Government on the subject of the mode of introducing pupils from the Engineering college into the subordinate branch of the department. The Government see no occasion to alter those views but they will be ready to give full consideration to any suggestion that Colonel Bell may wish to offer on the subject not at variance with them.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 92. Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th October 1859, No. 532.

The Chief Engineer has submitted three bills for the half pay of the three Mechanical Engineers noted in the margin, from date of their embarkation until the date of their arrival in India, under the provisions quoted in paragraph 18, Section viii of the Naval pay and audit regulations, but as their covenants do not authorize such payment, I request you will obtain the early orders of the Government for my guidance.

R. Boyle.
G. Waker.
G. Clements.

No. 93. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2614.

1. Under paragraph 18 Section viii of the pay and audit regulations of the Indian Navy, Engineers are entitled to half pay while on the voyage out; and the three persons referred to in the Civil Auditor's letter were engaged for the Indian Navy, and are only detached for duty to Madras.

2. The rule above quoted gives Engineers half pay from the time of their signing their covenants; but from a memorandum received from the India House, and communicated to the Chief Engineer and Civil Auditor on the 16th April 1859,* the three men now in question appear to have received their half pay up to their embarkation.

* Order, No. 904.

3. Some copies of the Indian Navy pay and audit code are expected from Bombay; and on their receipt one will be furnished to the Civil Auditor for his guidance in dealing with future similar cases.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 94. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th October 1859, No. 6669.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 3225, 28th September 1859.

4 Original letters from the District Engineer, Madura, Nos. 594. 650, 651 and 688, dated 19th Sept. 4th, 6th and 11th October, with 3 enclosures.
1 Original letter from District Engineer, South Arcot, No. 126, dated 11th October 1859, with 1 enclosure.

No. 594, 19th September 1859.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of that order, the District Engineer in his letter marginally noted, states that he is unable to report the actual amount of additional defalcation on Sub-Overseer Runga Row's accounts, on account of the further advances made to him after the 15th of December, as the value of the work done up to that date was not known, so that the additional work done to the tanks, &c., for which the advances were made cannot be compared with the additional advances.

3. The total advances on account of these works up to the 15th December were 1,958-0-4, and their value determined by Assistant Supervisor Bywater in January was 2,668-13-4, leaving a balance to be paid of Rupees 710-13-0, but the additional payments debited to those works, and credited to himself in his cash book by the Sub-Overseer, were Rupees 1,516, leaving Rupees 806-1-4 as the minimum additional defalcation in his accounts.

4. With reference to paragraph 5 of the order under acknowledgment, Assistant Supervisor Bywater, in his letter of the 7th October 1859, to the District Engineer of South Arcot, under whose orders he is now placed, states that when he took charge of the 1st range from the District Engineer of Madura, as there were several works under Sub-Overseer Runga Row's charge, which ought to have been repaired without loss of time to prevent breaches, the District Engineer ordered him to allow the Sub-Overseer to go on with these works, as they were all under progress. He advanced money accordingly, but discontinued the advances on the receipt of the District Engineer's disapproval. This explanation, I observe, is substantially the same as that which I noticed in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 3rd of September, No. 4575.

Dated February 8th 1859.

5. The District Engineer in an official memorandum No. 1019, expresses his satisfaction at the manner in which the Assistant Supervisor had conducted himself, and states that he will not fail to bring to the favorable consideration of the head of the department, the ability and zeal displayed by Mr. Bywater.

No. 650.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 789, dated 2nd April 1859.

Dated 30th September 1859.

No. 2325, 28th September 1859.

6. On the 4th October, the District Engineer reports that the case of Regina versus Runga Row, brought before the Magistracy at Madura, by order of Government, had been dismissed by the Assistant Magistrate, and forwards a copy of that gentleman's decision and letter that accompanied it, and with reference to paragraph 3 of the order states that, on the 5th April he forwarded the accounts and documents, specifying the amount and nature of the fraud, and embezzlement to the Magistrate, who returned them with a request that the District Engineer would frame in communication with a Vakeel, charges adducing specific instances of fraud, and that between the 13th and 21st of April the Vakeel received (personally) detailed and clear instructions and the necessary papers, with a rough memorandum of the instances to be adduced. Then followed a long delay, and it was not until after more than one reminder, that the Vakeel sent to the District Engineer about the end of May, the case prepared as required. The whole was forwarded to the Magistrate on the 1st June.

7. On the 7th September, the District Engineer learnt from a demi-official note from his Assistant, Mr. Harington, then in charge of the District, (the District Engineer being on privilege leave), that the hearing of the case had commenced on the 2nd of the same month. On the 9th, the District Engineer received a communication,* from the Assistant Magistrate, requesting his attendance to give evidence, and replied on the 12th—he replied that he would start on the 24th or 25th after he had transacted some business in the 3rd range of the district, which could not be deferred. To this he

* Dated the 3rd.

received no reply, but on his return to Madura learnt that the Assistant Magistrate had proceeded to Ramnad about the middle of the month. The District Engineer then applied, to the senior Magistrate for information regarding the case, and although a fortnight had elapsed, the Magistrate stated that he had received no official intimation from the Assistant Magistrate, and that he was about to call for it.

8. The District Engineer will report further upon Davajie Row, when he has obtained the requisite information from Mr. Harington, 1st Assistant District Engineer.

9. The District Engineer proposes after consulting with the Collector and with his concurrence, to appeal to the Sessions Court against the decision of the Assistant Magistrate.

No. 95.. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2615.

The Governor in Council approves of the District Engineer's intention to appeal to the Session Court from the decision in the case reported in this letter. He must observe however that Captain Ryves, even on his own shewing, failed to attend at the hearing of the case when an opportunity to do so was given him; having delayed to give such attendance for apparently about a fortnight.

2. The Government expect that the District Engineer will do all that is necessary to bring the merits of the case fairly to a hearing before the Sessions Court, or to obtain the Court's order for a re-hearing before the Magistrate. He will report the decision of the Court to Government without delay.

3. The long delay that occurred in the disposal of the case before the Magistrate calls for remarks. The formal complaint was preferred on the 1st June, but the hearing did not commence till the 1st September. This delay will be brought to the knowledge of the Faujdárí Adálat through the Judicial Department for such notice as they may deem fitting.

4. The explanation respecting Mr. Bywater's conduct is satisfactory. It is to be regretted that he was moved from the district while the case was pending.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 96. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 26th October 1859, No. 6564.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying correspondence with the District Engineer of Vizagapatam, regarding the employment of T. Cunniah, as Sub-Overseer, 2nd class, 3rd grade, vice V. Veerasawmy, dismissed.

4 Original letters.

2. T. Cunniah it appears was formerly a Sub-Overseer, 3rd class, 3rd grade, in the Department, but lost his appointment on the reduction of the Public Works establishment in July 1857. He has not passed the examination prescribed for a Sub-Overseer, and the District Engineer states that he is unable to do so, nor can it be expected even if he had the opportunity, that at his time of life he should sit down and study to qualify himself for the same, but he reports him to be of most excellent character, and a most industrious, hard-working and trustworthy man, with a knowledge of masonry, carpentry, and every thing relating to building, which render him a most useful public servant. T. Cunniah is, moreover, reported to have served Government in one capacity or other for about nine years.

3. The District Engineer states that he was obliged to entertain him in the absence of any passed candidate in the district. As the duties of the appointment must be performed, I have already approved of his acting in the vacancy, and I have now to request, with reference to paragraph 8 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 15th March last No. 596, the sanction of Government for his employment from 17th May last, as Sub-Overseer, 2nd class, 3rd grade, till a passed candidate can be found to fill the vacancy.

No. 97. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2616.

1. The Governor in Council observes that there is one qualification, essential as he believes to the efficiency of a Sub-Overseer, viz. ability to keep accounts according to the system of the Department Public Works. On this point the late acting District Engineer's report of T. Cunniah is unsatisfactory; he says only that he is "able to keep accounts in a rough manner,"* and it would appear from the context that he is unable even to read and write.

* Letter, August 10 1859.

2. Before passing an order on this application, the Government desire to be informed how, with this ignorance of accounts, Cunniah can do the duty of the office to which it is proposed to appoint him. The Chief Engineer will not fail to bear in mind how much irregularity and even malversation has been introduced into the department, through ignorance and neglect of the accounts.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 98. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6829.

I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate, amounting to Rupees 590, for clearing the old channel at Cherlapulli Mauzrah, in the Raidroog talúq of the Bellary district, and for constructing 2 sluices for its improvement, in connexion with the Cherlapulli channel in the bank of the Nagalapur supply channel.

1 Letter from the District Engineer of Bellary, dated 12th October 1859, No. 256, with 3 enclosures.
1 Abstract estimate.

2. The above channel is reported to have silted up by the floods of 1851, and the land which was irrigated by it (26 acres) has been lying waste since then.

3. If the channel is restored the Ryots will again cultivate the 26 acres.

4. The expected revenue on the above extent of cultivation is Rupees 130 at 5 Rupees per acre.

5. The estimate, which was prepared at the request of the Collector, having been examined and found to be moderate but sufficient; I beg to recommend the entry of the work in the budget of 1860-61.

No. 99. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2617.

In place of the estimated revenue from the land expected to be cultivated after the restoration of the channel, the Chief Engineer will be requested to submit a statement shewing the assessment of the land capable of irrigation from the channel, and the amount actually collected from it, for the ten years prior to the destruction of the channel in 1851. If any reduction has since been made in the assessment of the land, it should also be stated.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 100. Read the following.

No. 6812.

Bill submitted for the sanction of Government which exceeds its estimate by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill.	Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill.			Excess.			Per centage of Excess.	The year to which the expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1239	1859 Augt. 26	Erecting temporary sheds for 10 horses, Horse Artillery..........	100	121	10	3	21	10	3	$21\frac{1}{16}$	1859-60	Previous to the receipt of the order of Government, Military Department, No. 1690, dated 10th May 1859, the Executive Engineer, Bângalore, upon the formal sanction of the Lieutenant General commanding the division, gave the work upon contract, and the bill now submitted is stated to be the actual bonâ fide cost of erecting the sheds.

Central Office of P. W., Fort Saint George, 3rd November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 101. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2618.

The bill is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 102. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th October 1859, No. 4372.

Read letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 30th July 1859, No. 143, forwarding a statement of roads in the district, which are considered important feeders to the railway, and reporting upon the importance of each road.

(In Con. 5th August 1859, No. 3916.)

Submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 5 of proceedings, dated 7th July 1859, No. 1649, Public Works Department, Public.

In Con. 8th July 1859, No. 3313.

2. Of the nine roads specified in the Consulting Engineer's list as important feeders to the railway, the Collector admits six as entitled to be so considered, viz. the roads from Coimbatore to Dharapoorum, Poolachy, Suttiamungalum and Ootacamund, and the lines from Errode to Caroor, and from Tirpoor to Konghiem. The traffic statement forwarded by the Collector appears to support that opinion.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 103. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2619.

Ordered to be referred for report to the Chief Engineer with reference to paragraph 5 of the order of July 7th 1859 No. 1649.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 104. Read the following.

No. 6861.

List of bills submitted for the sanction of Government which exceed their estimate by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill.	Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill.			Excess.			Per centage of Excess.	The year to which the expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1392	1859 Augt. 18	For constructing a Skittle Alley for the European Detachment at Malleapoorum......	......	391	10	6						
		Add amount of bill for 1858-59, passed by the Chief Engineer on the 19th July 1859......	1,064	957	1	3						
				1,348	11	9	284	11	9	26¾	1859-60	
		Amount requiring sanction..................	......	391	10	6	...	...	...	......	....	The ex-

cess in this item Rupees 284-11-9, was caused, 1st, by a rise in the price of materials and labor in consequence of the neighbouring Railway works, and 2ndly; to the loss of timber to the extent of Rupees 220. With regard to the latter cause, the District Engineer reports that the timber was robbed when Sub-Overseer Whitney was in charge of the work, this individual having only a short time previously been placed in charge of the same, and as he was not aware of the sort of people he had to deal with, the District Engineer recommends that the amount of the loss be sanctioned by Government. Before however submitting the matter for orders, the explanation of the Sub-Overseer was called for. In his defence he states that he received charge of the timber on the banks of the river, and not having any person to look after the property, he employed those who were recommended to him. The Sub-Overseer further states that the timber was robbed at night, and that all the efforts of the Judicial authorities to trace the perpetrators of the robbery have proved fruitless. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend the bill for sanction.

Central Office of P. W.
Fort St. George,
4th November 1859.

J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 105. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No 2620.

Before passing orders on this application the Government resolve to call upon the Chief Engineer for a more particular report of the circumstances of the alleged robbery of timber mentioned in the remarks.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 106. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 5th November 1859, No. 1499.

Authorizing the Collector of Coimbatore to advance the Inspector General of Jails a further sum of Rupees 5,000 for the Utakàmund Jail. (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 45-46.)

No. 107. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1859, No. 2621.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 108. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 6886.

October 31st 1859, No. 2563.

Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 2378, dated 12th November 1858.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, to observe that as the Government of India has decided that a certain number of the Assistant Engineers must be always probationers, and as the new district establishments will consequently be composed of probationary as well as other Assistant Engineers under the common name of 2nd Assistant District Engineers, there can be no reason for giving a probationary assistant who acts for a 2nd Assistant District Engineer, any higher salary than that of his substantive appointment; the same salary having also been allowed to an acting Assistant Engineer under the old system.

No. 109. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2622.

Ordered to be communicated to the Civil Auditor, in reply to his letter of the 22nd October 1859 No. 510.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 110. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1859, No. 6595.

1 Original letter.

* No. 969, dated 18th October 1859.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th November 1858, No. 2402, respecting the damages done to the railway works by the bursting of the bunds of the Mardallium and Mootoowary tanks, I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter* received from the District Engineer, North Arcot, reporting that on the recommendation of the Collector, orders have been issued to carry out the necessary repairs to the tanks in question at the cost of Government, with the stipulation that the amount will be recovered by the Collector from the Mardallium and Mootoowary Shrotriemdars.

2. The measures adopted by the District Engineer at the suggestion of the Collector for the repair of these tanks, are in my opinion judicious, and I have directed him to proceed with the works.

No. 111. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2623.

The arrangement reported is approved. The Collector will take care that the amount expended on the tanks is duly recovered from the Shrotriemdars.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 112. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6835.

1 Original letter from the District Engineer of Madura, No. 716, dated 17th October 1859.
1 Abstract estimate.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, a supplemental estimate amounting to Rupees 150, for completing the hand dredge under construction at Paumbem, in the district of Madura.

* No. 716, dated 17th October 1859.

2. In paragraph 8 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1719, dated 25th August 1858, Government sanctioned an estimate of Rupees 2,130, for the hand dredge. The District Engineer reports* that with the exception of Rupees 13-2-1, the whole of the sanctioned amount has been expended, and the works required to complete the dredge are one tumbler and two hawsers.

3. Captain Ryves observes, that the defect in the estimate must be ascribed to the difficulty of accurately calculating the cost of boat building and machinery fitting.

4. Captain Ryves has taken the responsibility upon himself of authorizing the prosecution of the work, with a view that the dredge may be employed after the cessation of the stormy weather; I trust, therefore, Government will approve the step taken by the District Engineer, and sanction the amount, viz. Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty, out of the funds allowed for the general repairs of the district.

No. 113. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2624.

The Government sanction the supplemental estimate of Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty submitted with this letter for completing the hand dredge for the Paumbem channel. The amount to be charged, as proposed, to the funds for repairs at the disposal of the District Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 114 Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6611.

October 24th 1859, No. 2499.
No. 4235, dated 25th August 1859.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, to state that when I became aware of the misbehaviour of the Brahmin and Soodra Sub-Overseers in Tinnevelly, in refusing to place money in the hands of a Pullar, I caused a letter to be addressed to the acting District Engineer, requesting him to take measures for the prevention of this objectionable practice, and to report any further instance of it that might be brought to his notice, intimating to the Sub-Overseers that such offences, would, when known, be immediately punished.

2. The passage in the administration report referring to Captain Bean, must have escaped my notice, or I should certainly have pointed out to that officer, the impropriety of his suggestion.

3. The Minute of the Honorable the Governor and the order of Government will, as directed, be communicated to the officers concerned, with a request for an explanation from the acting District Engineer of Tinnevelly, and will be circulated to the department.

No. 115. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2625.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 116. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd October 1859, No. 5706.

No. 2222 15th September 1859. paragrapah 10.
1 Circular No. 27.
1 Summary of replies.

With reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin, approving of the recommendation of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, for abolishing the system of taking apprentices in the districts; I have the honor to request the favor of your bringing the following remarks under the consideration of Government; and to report, that, pending the result of this reference, I defer communicating to the District Engineers the order referred to.

No. 324, 6th June 1859.

2. On the receipt of Captain Winscom's letter, suggesting the discontinuance of apprentices in the districts, and that the money allowed for their maintenance should be appropriated, for improving the position, and encouraging the most deserving students in the college; I addressed a circular to all District Engineers, of which a copy is enclosed, calling for their opinions on this measure, prior to my offering any suggestion thereon to Government. Their replies, have just now been all received, and a summary of them is enclosed. From a perusal thereof, it will be perceived that many District Engineers are opposed to the plan recommended by the Principal Civil Engineering College; and among the number are officers, whose standing and experience gives considerable weight to their opinions; and I beg to add, that, for the following reasons, all of which are assigned by one or more District Engineers, I am myself in favor of the system of maintaining apprentices in the districts being continued; but under a set of rules, (some of them new) to be hereafter detailed.

3. I consider that the system advocated by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, would in a great measure tend to prevent the youths of distant telugu and tamil districts, obtaining admission into the department, and would lead to the admission of an undue proportion of young men from Madras and its neighbourhood, in consequence of the reluctance of this class of persons to isolate themselves early in life from their homes: and to bring themselves forward as candidates at a competitive examination.

4. I quite agree with the District Engineers of Ganjam, Nellore, Godaveri division, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, that there are many advantages attending the old plan by which the apprentices are in a manner under practical instruction; and I am of opinion, that young men receiving this training, combined with the theoretical knowledge required, to entitle them to a certificate of qualification as Assistant or Sub Overseers; are better calculated to become efficient members of the subordinate grades; than those, entirely without practical knowledge, though their theoretical professional attainment may be of a higher order.

5. I would, therefore, recommend the old establishment of district apprentices being continued, under the following rules, which are, for the most part, the original suggestions of the District Engineer of Coimbatore, who has entered very fully into the subject, apparently after careful consideration.

I. That all vacancies for apprentices shall be filled up after a public examination, under the immediate direction of the District Engineer; in order to secure a certain extent of education prior to entertainment. Vide clause xi.

II. That one month's clear notice of this examination shall be given in the district gazette or by other means made as public as possible.

III. That the most distinguished candidates at the examination shall, if in all other respects unobjectionable, get the vacant situation, provided he comes up to the test.

IV. That the District Engineer shall, until after the examination, as far as practicable, scrupulously avoid becoming acquainted with the names, the family connection, the religion or caste, of the candidates.

V. That, after the examination, and before entertainment, the candidate shall furnish a medical certificate in the prescribed form, and one of general character to the satisfaction of the District Engineer.

VI. That the District Engineers shall be prohibited from employing apprentices in their offices to such an extent as will interfere with their learning their business; but that their occasional employment as clerks and accountants is unobjectionable.

VII. That the District Engineers shall be required to examine the apprentices once a year, and to recommend for discharge; any, who through idleness or want of ability, do not make proper progress in qualifying.

VIII. That an apprentice failing to pass the prescribed examination, for assistant or Sub-Overseer at the end of his term of apprenticeship, 4 years; shall be discharged: though he will be eligible for appointment as a draughtsman, estimate-maker, accountant, &c., on passing the examination laid down for those classes.

IX. That an apprentice having passed as assistant or Sub-Overseer shall have his stipend continued, until he can be provided, on a vacancy occurring, with a situation.

X. That these rules shall not prevent an apprentice, who is able and desirous of doing so, from entering the Civil Engineering College, for the purpose of qualifying there as assistant or Sub-Overseer.

XI. The examination to be passed by candidates shall be the same as that decided upon for testing soldiers for entry into the college, viz. an acquaintance with the four simple and compound rules of arithmetic, proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root, with ability to write English from dictation, with tolerable accuracy and compose an English letter.

6. In the event of the Government approving of this recommendation and the adoption of the rules as above, it would be only fair towards the apprentices, who were recently dismissed at the recommendation of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, as being unlikely to prove useful men in the situations of assistant or Sub-Overseers, that all who can furnish medical certificates and satisfactory evidence to general character, shall be re-entertained, if recommended by District Engineers, and shall be afforded a further opportunity of qualifying for permanent service.

Summary of replies from District Engineers to Circular No. XXVII of 1859-60, relative to discontinuing apprentices in the districts and appropriating their stipends to the Civil Engineering College.

GANJAM.

Considers the present system ought not to be abolished: thinks there are more opportunities in the districts, than at the college, for acquiring knowledge of surveying, levelling, road-making, bridge and house building: thinks the system of compelling apprentices to study at the college is hard and discouraging.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Fully approves of Captain Winscom's proposal.

GODAVERI.

Rajahmundry.
Masulipatam.

Considers that there are certain cases; as the railway workshops, and those of Kistnah and Godaveri division, where apprentices can be trained in mechanical engineering to much greater advantage than at the college in Madras. This training will provide a most important branch of artificers and afterwards of foremen and supervisors so much wanted: that they ought not to be excluded from the department in favor of the college scholars.

KISTNAH GUNTOOR.

Considers the proposal of the Principal wrong to dismiss the apprentices because their capacities for learning have not come up to the standard of the Principal: and inexpedient because the system is to fill the department with Europeans and highly crammed tamil boys to the prejudice of the telugu youth. Thinks the present system, of filling all Sub-Overseerships, falls very hard on many hard-working men who, though not scholars; are, from experience, perfectly capable of preparing materials, controlling workmen, and executing even considerable works, and who can now only be employed as temporary servants.

NELLORE.

Thinks it beneficial that the apprentices should learn their duties practically in the districts: doubts if the course of study at Madras, will fit young men for immediate charge of the duties of an assistant Overseer. Would much prefer his subordinates being young men such as his own apprentices with 3 or 4 years practical experience in the district, to those of high theoretical attainments, without any practical knowledge.

CUDDAPAH.

Cordially approves of the proposal of the Principal Civil Engineering College, but thinks the claims of apprentices who have been some time at the college, should be taken into consideration, and that they should not be discharged, unless altogether deficient in natural ability.

BELLARY.

Found the apprentices very useful, and objects to their removal from the district. Does not approve of the proposal of the Principal; considers the apprentices should not have been ordered down to Madras; but have been examined in their own districts. Finds, that from the present system, the old useful class of maistries, men of experience, natural ability, shrewdness, and intelligence, are disappearing: and in their place will come the clever brahmin, learned theoretically, but who will not touch a spade or a trowell.

KARNUL.

Considers that the system proposed is calculated to fill the lower grades, Department Public Works, with men of a low standard of abilities, and superficial knowledge, possessing few of the requisities for a useful and efficient Sub-Overseer.

CHINGLEPUT.

Sees no objection to the course proposed by the Principal.

NORTH ARCOT.

Thinks the system proposed will be beneficial to the Civil Engineering College: and has no objections to urge to the proposal.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Has no objection to urge to the proposal of the Principal Civil Engineering College.

TANJORE.

Deems the abolition of apprentices inexpedient: because, if judiciously selected after education in the provincial schools, and they should be eventually unable to pass the examination for subordinate grades of Department Public Works, they may at any rate pass the uncovenanted service examination, and become accountants or estimate-makers. And even if unable to pass any examination at all, a well trained apprentice, may, with advantage, be employed as a temporary servant. They are of great use in the District Engineer's office: and that they have not come up to the required standard, he attributes to their being entertained at too early an age.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Considers the measure proposed unjust to the district candidates: thinks that hitherto they have been too often relatives or friends of the writers, &c., but that the new rules of examination will prevent this. If the apprentices, now in the college, are such; and fail to pass: they should be sent back. He is not an advocate for educating apprentices in the Civil Engineering College; prefers teaching lads himself; and combining practice with theory; but thinks that

District Engineers should have power to dismiss an apprentice who proved idle or deficient. Considers the plan proposed by the Principal calculated to furnish only Madras boys.

MADURA.

Considers the present system of apprentices might be abolished, but would retain the practice of District Engineers being allowed to bring forward young men, who pass the test of the Principal Civil Engineering College, circulated with proceedings on 25th May 1859. Their introduction by the District Engineer, gives them confidence, without which they would shrink from subjecting themselves to the difficulties and expenses attendant on going to the Presidency for a competitive examination—and consequently none but sons of residents, at or near Madras, would be appointed.

TINNEVELLY.

Considers the entertainment of apprentices as at present of little use; their pay is too small for them to march about much to the works. District Engineers and Executive Officers have little leisure to teach them; and their time is generally occupied in copying letters, reports, &c.

COIMBATORE.

Would approve of proposal: if, after qualifying theoretically at the college, their instruction was continued practically in the districts; until, by vacancies, they were absorbed into the department. But would rather advocate retaining the system of apprentices, modified by new rules, to correct defects by greater care in selection; fair examination in regard to education, and character; provision for a regular course of study; periodical examination of progress; requirement of obligation to continue serving in the department; right to demand a certificate of qualification for permanent employment, after passing the examination, &c. The practice of having apprentices in the district will secure men afterwards familiar with the district, which is of great importance.

SALEM.

Concurs in the proposal of the Principal Civil Engineering College.

CANARA.

Does not consider that the plan proposed by the Principal will tend to improve the race of Sub-Overseers; sees no reason why men trained in the district should not pass the same examination as the college students. He has one instance in his office now of an apprentice, having obtained a certificate of Sub-Overseer from the Principal Civil Engineering College. Each District has its peculiarities; and these men can best be trained for the duties they will afterwards be called on to perform; and it gives the District Engineer the opportunity of fully knowing the capabilities of all his subordinates. Views the summary discharge of the apprentices as a hardship.

MALABAR.

Thinks the existing rules for examination are such that apprentices will not be likely to get into the department, or office establishments, unless they pass through the college: and would limit the number of apprentices to such as the college can accommodate.

No. 117. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2626.

1. In this letter the Chief Engineer submits remarks on the order of Government approving of the recommendation of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College that the practice of taking apprentices in the districts should be abolished. Colonel Bell states that many of the District Engineers are averse to the proposed measure; and he expresses his own opinion to the same effect, on the ground that Captain Winscom's plan would exclude youths of distant districts from the department, and would lead to the admission of an undue proportion of young men from Madras and its vicinity; he therefore advocates a recurrence to the system of taking apprentices, but under certain rules which he details.

2. The Government admit the force of the objections stated by Colonel Bell against the plan of making a Central College at the Presidency, the chief means of training men for the subordinate branch of the department; but they observe that the alternative system was condemned after ample trial. They entertain strong doubts as to the efficiency of any system of

education and training, which depends for success on the attention and supervision of officers whose main duty is of a totally different character, and who can but rarely be expected to feel much interest in the instruction of youth. Before coming to a final decision however, the Government desire to give full consideration to the matter ; and they will be glad to receive any suggestions that Colonel Bell may have to offer as to the means of obviating the cause of inefficiency above noticed as attaching to the plan of provincial training. In reporting on this subject, it will be proper that the Chief Engineer should notice the probable number of subordinate servants to be yearly required, and the ability of the Presidency College to supply that number.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 118. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel CUTHBERT DAVIDSON, Resident at Hyderabad ; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Hyderabad Residency, 25th October 1859, No. 1565.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, No. 2473, with its enclosure from Mr. Watson, and beg to be favored with some further information on the subject to which it refers.

2. If I am correct in understanding Mr. Watson's meaning, he wishes for exemption from the 5 per cent. advalorem customs, which are leviable by Treaty once within the Nizam's territory, his request cannot be complied with, as he has already been informed, in reply to a letter received from him direct on the subject.

3. I beg to observe that as a matter of course, the goods conveyed by Mr. Watson are not liable to transit duty unless purchased and sold in His Highness' territory.

No. 119. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George ; to Lieutenant-Colonel C. DAVIDSON, Resident at Hyderabad, dated 9th November 1859, No. 2627.

In reply to your letter of the 25th October, I am directed to point out to you that Mr. Watson's request, stated in his letter to me dated October 7th, and supported by this Government, in mine of the 20th idem to your address, was only exemption from Sáyir or transit duties ; not from the 5 per cent. customs duty leviable under the Treaty of 1802, on goods entering or quitting the Hyderabad territory.

2. Mr. Watson's object, as understood by this Government, is to obtain protection from the illegal exactions which his experience leads him to anticipate on the part of the local chiefs and subordinate servants of the Sarkár ; and such protection, this Government hope you will obtain for him.

No. 120. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer ; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 5th November 1859, No. 6942.

I have the honor to forward, at their request, petitions to the Honorable the Governor in Council, from Messrs. Robert Boyle and E. Fisher, Mechanical Engineers, who were dismissed from the service, in orders of Government noted in the margin.

Enclosures 4.
2 Original letter with 2 petitions.
Dated 29th October 1859, No. 2549.

2. I cannot support the prayer of these petitions.

No. 121. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 2628.

The Government see no reason for departing from their decision.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 122. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6808.

Dated 17th October 1859, No. 269.

I have the honor to submit a letter from the District Engineer, Bellary, requesting that the amount entered as fine imposed on Sub-Overseer Ballasoondarum Moodelliar, during the quarter ending 30th June last, may be struck off from the "return of fines," as the amount stopped from that individual was travelling allowance, because he did not travel, and not a fine from his pay.

2. Under the circumstances reported above, I have to request that you will have the goodness to have the necessary corrections made in the general statement submitted with my letter, dated 3rd September last No. 4577.

No. 123. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1859, No. 2629.

The correction will be made accordingly.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 124. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 6876.

1 Letter from Postmaster General.
1 do. from District Engineer, Chingleput.
1 Abstract estimate.

I have the honor to state for the information of Government, that on the 3rd August last, No. 1484, the Postmaster General called my attention to the bad state of portions of the trunk road No. 8 in the Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts, in consequence of a representation made to that effect in a letter from Messrs. Taylor and Co., the contractors for the Government mail, a true copy of which was forwarded to this office, and that on the receipt of this report instructions were issued to the respective District Engineers, to take immediate measures for the repair of the road in question.

Letter dated 15th October 1859, No. 1073.

2. In Extract Minutes Consultation No. 1541, dated 28th August 1856, Government sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rupees (16,070,) sixteen thousand and seventy, for re-metalling the portion of the trunk road in the Chingleput district, between Mamundúr and Madranticum, a distance of 10 miles up to the 49th milestone, which has been carried into execution; but the District Engineer in reporting upon the present condition of the road under his charge, states that the metalling is worn off, the portion between the 49th and 59th milestones and, therefore, forwards an estimate, amounting to Rupees (13,400,) thirteen thousand and four hundred, for re-metalling this portion, intimating that directions have been given to perform the necessary repairs to the road, so far as the annual maintenance allowance permits of it.

3. Captain Moberly explains that the traffic on this road has increased considerably, and during the month of September, it was double that in previous months. The delay in forwarding the estimate, it is stated, is owing to Captain Moberly wishing to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the rates therein provided for, which he has since done, and in submitting the same examined in this office for the orders of Government, I beg to state, that the necessity for the work is undoubted.

4. There being no funds available in the current year, I recommend the estimate, amounting to Rupees (13,400,) thirteen thousand and four hundred, for entry in the budget of 1860-61.

No. 125. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1859, No. 2630.

The estimate received with this letter is for metalling ten miles of trunk road No. 8 (from Madras to Trichinopoly) in the Chingleput district, viz. from the 49th to the 59th milestone. It is at the rate of 1,340 Rupees a mile. The piece of road in question is included in a sanction of Rupees 21,086 yearly for maintaining the same road from Palaveram to Acharavákam, being 49 miles at the rate of above 400 Rupees a mile. This being the case, the Governor in Council hesitates to sanction the large additional expenditure now proposed, without some explanation as to the cause of the present condition of the road, as now reported, notwithstanding the liberal maintenance allowance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 126. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 5th November 1859, No. 1663.

Communicating paragraph 2 of the Home despatch respecting the appropriation of Teroomel Naick's palace at Madura to the purposes of the zillah school. } (Vide Public Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 37-38.)

No. 127. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1859, No. 2631.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to the order of Government dated 20th November 1858. The information required in that order as to improvements to the palace has not as yet been furnished; and further delay should be avoided.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 128. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 4th November 1859, No. 560.

Sanctioning Rupees 160 for re-constructing the fallen column at Barwah in Ganjam. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 7-8.)

No. 129. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1859, No. 2632.

Ordered to be commuincated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 130. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 4th November 1859, No. 1495.

Ordering that necessary steps be taken for repairing the choultry occupied by the Police as a darogah's station at Egmúr. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 39-40.)

No. 131. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1859, No. 2633.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

From 11*th to* 20*th November* 1859.

No. 1. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th October, 1859, No. 6591.

With reference to the proceedings of Government, dated 22nd August 1859, No. 2016, I have the honor to forward an original letter from the District Engineer, Vizagapatam, giving an account of his visit to the "Gáli Parvatam" and "Harris valley," and stating the measures which he proposes taking, with the view of carrying out the intended experiment of locating a detachment of Europeans on the above range of hills.

1 Letter from District Engineer, Vizagapatam, No. 549, dated 29th September 1859, with 2 plans.

2. These measures are as follows:—1st, to build on what he terms "Taylor's Knoll," sheds sufficient to accommodate the party of sappers and coolies employed on the proposed temporary buildings in "Harris Valley;" 2nd, to employ the villagers inhabiting "Harris Valley" to collect materials, &c. for those buildings. The District Engineer states, that he left a Sub-Overseer, whom he had taken up with him, in charge of a working party of 50 or 60 men, (to which 20 additional hands were added after he left the hill,) to erect the sheds for the sappers on "Taylor's Knoll," for whose use he had forwarded a good supply of tools, and he anticipates no difficulty in completing the preliminary work in the course of a week.

3. Captain Blagrave suggests that a temporary shed, 50 by 15 feet, divided into two compartments, to serve as a rest house for troops and shelter for Commissariat stores, should be erected at Rayavalsa, 2,500 feet above the sea level, and about three hours distance from Kotúr. He does not state what will be the cost of the proposed shed, nor has he furnished the information required by Government, as respects the cost of the temporary buildings to be erected in "Harris Valley." He has accordingly been requested to furnish the above information without further delay.

4. The District Engineer further proposes improving the road from Kotúr to "Harris Valley," a distance of 12 miles, and solicits a grant of Rupees 3,600, at the rate of 300 Rupees a mile, for which sum he considers that he will be able to open a path on an average two yards broad and easy for laden bullocks, &c.; and he is of opinion, that this outlay will soon be recovered by the saving in carriage by using bullocks in place of men.

5. I, therefore, beg to recommend, that a grant of the above amount may be placed at his disposal for improving the road as he proposes, to be disbursed from the funds allotted to the Vizagapatam district for the current year, should there be any available. If not, the work must be postponed till May 1860. A further report will be submitted to Government on the receipt of the information called for respecting the probable cost of the temporary buildings to be erected in "Harris Valley" and at Rayavalsa.

Letter from Captain E. R. BLAGRAVE, District Engineer, Vizagapatam; to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, dated Waltair, 29th September 1859, No. 549.

2 Plans dispatched by banghy.

With reference to your proceedings, No. 4265 of 26th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that as the weather was promising, I made arrangements to pay a visit to the Gáli Parvatám, in company with Captain Shakespear, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Northern Division, whose previous knowledge of the localities was likely to prove useful to me in selecting the site for the proposed barracks.

19th.

Kotúr is marked in the ordnance sheet 2 or 3 miles distant from Kaşipurum.

2. Leaving Waltair on Monday afternoon, we reached Kotúr, distant 49 miles by 8 A. M., on Tuesday, at this place as being the nearest point to the hill to which stores, &c., could be taken by bandy, I had my camp pitched, leaving Kotúr at 9 the same morning, we commenced the ascent, which for about a mile is very easy, but afterwards becomes difficult, being covered with stones, and in places very steep:, by 12 P. M., we reached Rayavalsa, about 2,500 feet above the sea. There is a fine open space here under cultivation, where one might, I fancy, encamp with perfect safety: shortly before reaching this place, the character of the jungle changed. Bamboo which grew in abundance, and to a large size, as far up as Dounkoo having disappeared, I would propose to erect a temporary shed as a rest-house for troops, &c., at this place, as men carrying heavy loads, or unaccustomed to climb hills, are obliged to rest here for a time: a shed 50 feet by 15 with wattle and dab divided into two compartments, 20 and 30 feet respectively in length, would suffice, and this would also be found useful to shelter Commissariat stores, either for the night or when overtaken by storms. The next village we came to was Annuntagherry, the road to which is tolerably easy. After leaving Annuntagherry, the last village to be met with on the way up, the ascent becomes more marked and in places difficult, even for pedestrians: the character of the jungle again changes and on the sides of the hills become open, the ravines and lower slopes only being covered with thick jungle. At 4 P. M. in the midst of a heavy fall of rain, we reached Colonel Taylor's camping ground, (in referring to this place in future, I will use the name Taylor's knoll,) finding here our tents and baggage, we halted for the night, making it afterwards our camping ground, for the time we were up in these parts. The elevation as given by the aneroid, is about 4,050 feet above the sea, there is abundance of good water procurable here, and as it is in other respects the best site near the crest of the ridge for an encampment, I determined to construct the temporary shelter for the working party of sappers, &c., in this place: the lowest part of the saddle being about 150 or 160 feet above this station; as Harris valley is distant about 2 miles further, it will be necessary to establish a permanent halting station here, with shelter for coolies and cattle; certainly, until the ghát is completed: as the ascent so far is sufficient to tire and knock up for the time both man and beast. The thermometer at sunset was 68° even at this season of the year, or upwards of 20° degrees cooler than at Waltair, and so invigorating was the air, that I found I suffered little or no fatigue after the exercise I had undergone during the previous 24 hours.

Aneroid reading at sea level 29.9. Taylor's knoll 25.815.

3. On Wednesday morning, the weather being beautifully clear, we determined to pay Harris valley a visit. First ascending the gorge about 160 feet, we reached the saddle of the main range, having the camp of the party previously, visiting these hills on the left, and Grant's hill on the right: from this point we get a beautiful view of Harris valley, and here I remarked that while the different ranges—some higher, some lower—surrounding it were enveloped in mist, Harris valley itself stood out perfectly clear, this I fancy is caused by the set of the sea-breeze, coming right clear over this spot, unobstructed in any way. The first part of the descent from the saddle (westward) is very steep, and when Commissariat stores, tents, &c. have to be taken down, a fresh track must be struck out: this can easily be done, as there is ample space: with the exception of this first ½ mile, the road is tolerably easy, though in one or two places, however, somewhat steep and broken; the last ½ mile or so being almost level and perfectly open.

About 1 in 1.

4. Harris valley, its elevation being about 3,900 or 4,000 feet above the sea, is well cultivated, the inhabitants of one or two hamlets look healthy, active, clean and limbed men, shewing no signs of fever, and when questioned if they ever suffered from such ailment, said never. The soil in lower parts is stiff clay, on the small knolls a gravel: drainage is prefect. The jungle low, not above 10 or 12 feet high; and well cleared—site chosen for barracks, small rising ground consisting of gravel perfectly clear of jungle, has having ample room for two ranges of barracks, 40 × 18—one range of Commissariat godowns 50 × 18, divided into two rooms 20 and 30 feet long, leaving a space of 150 or 200 feet clear between the barracks and Commissariat godowns for a parade, &c., a fine piece of rising ground to the north within 100 or 150 yards, affords a site on which the officers' quarters could be built: ample space for sheds for Commissariat followers, cattle, &c. close to Commissariat godowns, but at foot of knoll is to be had a fine spring of water almost immediately below barracks to the west, affords full supply for all the wants of the experimental party: the accompanying sketch will shew the relative positions of the buildings as proposed. I did not notice any lime stone, but fancy there must be such; the fact was that thinking only of building temporary mud huts, I at the time and until too late, forgot to search for lime. This valley certainly appears to promise very favorably as a spot for a sanitarium, the present inhabitants being healthy sturdy men, there being ample space in the neighbourhood, where officers and others desiring to recruit could build houses, and from all I saw and could gather, there is an ample supply of water the whole year round.

The cultivation consists of Raggi, Cumboo, Indian Corn and Paddy.

Inhabitants. Soil. Drainage. Site.

Now partly covered with low scrub.

5. The only measures I have as yet taken with the view of carrying out the intended experiment, are *to build sheds sufficient to accommodate the party of sappers and coolies*, FIRST GOING UP on Taylor's knoll, and desiring the villagers in Harris valley, (who seemed perfectly willing to assist me,) to collect materials, &c., for the barracks; as it would be useless attempting to erect any but the most temporary buildings now, as no covering (thatching), that would last above two or three months is at present procurable, the grass being young and full of juice, and this is but of little use except for very temporary shelter. I left a Sub-Overseer I had taken up with me in charge of a working party of 50 or 60 men, to erect these sheds, for the care of which, I have appointed a peon, who was with Colonel Taylor, on a pay of six Rupees a month; his pay to be dependent on the care he takes of the sheds. I have employed this man, as I am told he is thoroughly acquainted with the hills and places where to procure supplies and labor from: for the first two days or so, there was great difficulty not only in getting coolies, but in inducing them to remain, the promise of two annas a day and prompt payment, however, set all to rights, and before I left, upwards of 50 men had come in. There was also great difficulty in procuring provisions, and I made the best arrangements I could, for a continued supply being forwarded, in addition to which I sent up sufficient for about two days consumption. I have since forwarded a good supply of tools, so that I trust the Sub-Overseer will have no difficulty in completing the work now ordered in the course of a week.

Survaroydoo.

20 additional hands arrived after I had left the hill.

6. The further measures I consider to be necessary, for successfully carrying out this experiment, in addition to the above are, erection of a rest-house at Rayavalsa and improving the road by removing obstacles or turning the principal difficult places on the present track, in many places not a foot broad; for this purpose, I would solicit a grant of 3,000 or 3,500 Rupees, at the rate of 250 or 300 Rupees a mile, for the 12 miles from Kotúr to Harris valley, with this sum, I could open a path two yards broad on an average, and perfectly easy for laden bullocks, &c., and this outlay would, without doubt, be soon recovered by the saving in carriage by using bullocks in place of men.

Improving road to the hill considered essential to the success of the experiment.

7. I may here mention, that Major Strange, in charge of the Trigonometrical Survey, on hearing my account of the place, proposed to locate himself and party on the Gàli Parvatàm, and I have no doubt, that if the difficulties of the ascent were lessened, numbers of others would be tempted to follow the example and try the effect of the bracing air of these hills; I for one, would have no hesitation and be only too

As his Head Quarters.

happy to build myself quarters in this beautiful climate, as I derived considerable benefit from the short stay I made at this season of the year even.

8. As I found the soil about Taylor's knoll very rich and the elevation being sufficient, I believe for the growth of coffee, I would request that Government might procure and send me some three dozens or more young coffee plants fit for transplanting, with the view of trying the capabilities of these hills for growing that plant, and when sending them, if a paper of instructions as to culture were also forwarded, it would tend to the success of an experiment, which if successful, would conduce more than any thing else to the establishment of a sanitarium and to an influx of European settlers. I may mention, that a small clearing planted by Colonel Taylor with potatoes, (and left without any tending,) had turned out well, for I had the pleasure of indulging in what I had been for the last month or six weeks a total stranger to, viz. a dish of potatoes.

Like the finest garden mould upwards of 4,000 feet.

9. I have also to request that the party of sappers ordered to be placed at my disposal may be sent to Waltair not later than the *25th proximo*,*. and if the whole party of 50 men cannot now be sent, I trust not less than 25 be ordered up, leaving the remainder, or a larger number even to follow in December or January, when the reliefs have taken place: with a smaller number than 25, I fear I could do but little: when Captain Hill is instructed to send these men, I would suggest the advisability of his being directed to pick out men of different trades. Two blacksmiths, four or five bricklayers, &c., same number of carpenters, two† *sawyers, two‡ or three* BRICK AND TILE MAKERS, the rest of the party being men handy with axe, pick and mamoty, care should be taken in selecting the non-commissioned officer, as much will have to be left to him to do during my absence.

Provided with cots, &c. &c. as proposed by Lieutenant Vertue.

* *25th October.*

† Might do without these.

‡ Must have these if possible, as I propose to tile as many sheds as possible.

10. The accompanying sketch of the road is from Captain Shakespear's survey of the road on his first trip to these hills. I have not checked it in any way, and attach it to this letter merely to shew the position of the several places on the route. I also add a sketch of my own, shewing more fully, the lay of the ground about Harris valley, the last two or three miles of the road, and shewing the position of Taylor's knoll.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2634.

The Governor in Council has read with interest Captain Blagrave's narrative of his visit to the Gáli Parvatam hill and Harris valley. The situation seems to promise extremely well as a sanitarium.

2. In accordance with the Chief Engineer's recommendation, the Governor in Council grants the sum of Rupees 3,600 for improving the road from Kotúr to the Harris valley on the terms proposed; viz. to be expended in the current year, if funds can be provided by the Collector and District Engineer out of the sum already allotted to the district; if not be entered in the budget and expended in the next official year.

3. The Government will expect to receive shortly a statement of the probable cost of the temporary buildings to be erected in the Harris valley. It is to be regretted that the District Engineer omitted this important part of his report. The Government also await a recommendation from the Chief Engineer on the subject of the rest-house proposed to be built at Rayavalsa.

4. With reference to Captain Blagrave's proposal to locate the working party on Taylor's knoll, the Government observe that this spot is stated to be two miles from the Harris valley; and the reason for stationing the party so far from their work is not apparent.

5. The Government also fail, as at present informed, to see the necessity of a permanent halting place for persons ascending the ghát at so short a distance from their ultimate destination.

6. That part of Captain Blagrave's report which relates to the probable suitability of these hills for the growth of coffee will be referred to Dr. Cleghorn for his opinion.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th October 1859, No. 6197.

One memorandum by Major Horsley, Deputy Chief Engineer, N. Circle, dated 11th October 1859.

Agreeably to the instruction in paragraph 6 of the order of Government of the 26th September 1859, No. 2304, I have the honor to submit further observations on the subject of the proposed certificate for large works, with reference especially to the memorandum of the Secretary to Government accompanying the order.

2. The Secretary says that the Commissioners' intention was, that each successive certificate should exhibit the actual quantity of work done, and the actual amount expended within the time covered by the document. He adds "so prepared, the certificate would cost little time or trouble: it would be little more than to take and enter the measurements, and then to transfer the expenditure to the cash book."

3. By this, I understand, that in the Commissioner's certificate, there is to be no definite relation shown between "the actual quantity of work done" and "the actual amount expended" at any given time. I could wish that the Commissioners, or Mr. Peachey for them, had given Mr. Bourdillon an example to illustrate the certificate according to this description of it, for the forms in Appendix I of the Commissioners' report, do not at all answer this description, though they perfectly agree with the description in the body of the report.

4. The forms in question shew the quantity and the value of each description of work in juxta position. In the first form of earth work estimated as follows:—

10,000 cubic yards at 1 anna, Rupees 625, 2,000 cubic yards are said to have been "executed as per this certificate," and the value (at the estimated rate) is set down at Rupees 125. Now here there is an exact relation between the quantity of work and the amount expended, and if the earth work had been done for 9 pice the cubic yard, instead of for 1 anna, the value of the 2,000 cubic yards would have been altered accordingly, while the relation of money expended to work done would have been strictly preserved.

5. In the second form we have "executed as per last certificate."

	Rs.	Rs.
Earth work.	2,000	125
"Executed as per present certificate."	3,000	187-8
		312-8

here again quantity of work and corresponding value are preserved; and the same rule is followed in entering an item of rough stone, of which 200 cubic yards are said to have been executed for 87-8, being at the estimated rate of 7 annas the cubic yard.

6. Column 7 in each certificate shews the quantity and value of each successive portion of work done, and the total amount is necessarily the bill for the work. Advances are entered at the foot of the certificate, but in a mere memorandum, which bears no relation whatever to the body of the certificate. These advances may either represent the whole disbursement, or more probably the disbursement, in addition to the value of work measured and paid for. It does not at all signify for the purpose of my argument, whether they represent the one or the other. If they represent the whole disbursement, then their amount, minus the value of work done, has to be accounted for. If they represent only disbursement for work yet to be valued, then they have to be accounted for without deduction. When all the work is measured and valued, the advances must be cancelled, and the "difference in hand," will represent the difference between the advances and the valuation of the work. Thus it appears that the advances are brought to account only by the valuation of the work, and have, therefore, nothing to do with the preparation of the bill.

7. The remaining items in the two forms are "rough stone in chunam." "Upright stones" and "brick in chunam." The upright stones would be disposed of without any more difficulty than the earth and stone work, because all alike would be done according to a certain rate. The stone and brick in chunam *might* also be done at a certain rate, but they also *might not.* In a great many instances they *are not,* and when they are not what would be the consequence as to the certificate? To fill up columns 6 and 7, the number of bricks, the qnantities of chunam, sand and jaghery, the numbers of bricklayers and of men and women or boy coolies, and lastly, the sundries must be all entered according to their actual cost, and the amount in money with the actual quantity in cubic yards will be entered in columns 6 and 7. In this way and in this only, could these columns be filled up. To enter the "amount expended" without knowing on what it had been expended, would be a mere delusion; for while the amounts for earth and stone work, &c., would represent the cost of those works, the amount for brick in chunam would represent nothing at all.

8. The supposed example given by Mr. Bourdillon, would not exist in practice. The 10,000 Rupees supposed to be expended on materials would not appear at all in the body of the certificate, which is a document representing work done. It would appear at the foot of the certificate as an advance. It might not be an advance for materials; for the materials might have been delivered and paid for, but it would be an advance for work to be done, and on the work being done and its quantity and value entered in the body of the certificate, the advance for work to be done in other words, the 10,000 Rupees paid for materials would be cancelled. There would thus be no such disproportion, as the Secretary contemplates, because the work done, and the amount expended for materials would appear in distinct parts of the certificate. The entries at the foot of the certificate would be only provisional, and if they were 1,000 to 1 of the value of the work performed, would not in the least affect the utility of the certificate. They would have their proper use in shewing what advances had taken place, and for what purpose, and in thus enabling the Inspecting officer to judge of the propriety of such advances, with reference to the species and value of the work to be done.

9. It is no part of my plan, as the Secretary supposes that a rate should be struck from the valuation of the work. I adverted to the rate as an element of the work exhibited by the certificate, on the authority of the report. At that time I had not seen the forms of the Commissioners, but I learned from their textual description that column 6 would show "the quantity, *rate* and value which is submitted to be passed;" and I argued that this "*rate,*" when the work was not done at a certain rate, could be derived only by means of a troublesome calculation.

10. In the form column 6 contains no rate; but this omission does not prove that I made any mistake, for a rate as part of column 6, is expressly mentioned in the text. The omission, I have no doubt, was simply owing to the assumption that the work would be executed at the estimated rate. Were the rate to differ it would certainly appear in column 6. According to my plan, and according to the old Maramut Department bill, there would be no rate entered, but only the valuation of the work. But it is not the derivation of the rate from the valuation but the valuation itself, (a matter of absolute necessity whether a rate is struck or no), which would give trouble and occupy time. The derivation of the rate is only a sum in compound division, which would not detain a tyro in arithmetic five minutes. The valuation of the work by aggregating its element of cost, would be a work of more or less difficulty, according to the experience and aptitude of the computer.

11. I must not be understood to mean that the rate should not be struck. It ought to be struck, but there is no positive necessity for its being struck by the person who prepares the certificate. He would most probably be glad to know from the valuation of the work, the rate at which it was performed; but the person who ought to know this is the Inspecting officer, and he can know it at any time, by a brief calculation from the given valuation of the work.

12. If the description of the certificate given by Mr. Bourdillon be correct what, I should like to know, is the meaning of the Commissioners in twice calling the certificate a bill? a more inexact description of a bill than the Secretary's description of the certificate, cannot be ima-

gined. In fact, it would be contrary to reason to speak of a bill as "exhibiting the actual quantity of work done, and the actual amount expended within the time covered by the document," while there was no definite relation between the one and the other, but on the contrary, according to Mr. Bourdillon's own example, often a violent "disproportion," which would disappear only at the completion of the work, and then too, without any clearing up of the relation between the work done and the expenditure.

13. I have above called column 7 the bill. The Commissioner's call column 6 the bill. There is no real difference between us, as their description speaks of each sucessive entry in column 6 as "quantity, rate and value submitted to be passed," that is, passed for the "payment" to be made at each stage of the work done, exhibited in the certificate. Column 7 is the aggregate of all the entries in column 6 in each certificate, and is, therefore, the bill not to be passed for payment, but to be submitted for audit.

14. It is clear to me that the Commissioners' in recommending the certificate, never thought of its possible application to works done otherwise, than at a certain rate; and hence it is no wonder, that their representative has failed to explain such an application. I consider that the Government is much indebted to the Commissioners for the suggestion of the certificate, but I affirm, that the value of the certificate will be very far greater for works directly executed by the purchase of materials and the hiring of workmen, than for those contemplated by the Commissioners.

15. The reason of this opinion will be plain when the examples of excess above estimates and the fruitless discussions originated by them are remembered. What is wanted when an excessive expenditure is reported, but an explanation of its cause? Now, such an explanation is seldom, if ever satisfactorily afforded for important works under the present system of bills; for if no one can shew clearly on what part of the work the excess has occurred, certainly no one can shew its cause. When bills do not exceed estimates, it is thought a matter of little concern, whether or no the relation between estimated and actual expenditure is shewn in the bill, simply because there are no discussions with the Government, and because there is no trouble in auditing a bill which affords no useful information. But for the purpose of true audit and of the analysis recommended by the Commissioners, the old Maramut department bill is, I maintain, far superior to the one in present use. Mr. Bourdillon will, I dare say, remember that in our personal discussions about the bill, I entirely denied the necessity of the "fictitious calculations," which the Public Works Commissioners "pointed out," but never proved or could prove. When their second report was prepared, their Engineer member had left them altogether, and I believe had little or nothing to do with the document or the doctrines laid down in it. It therefore, rests upon the authority of the remaining Commissioners, who were actuated in their judgment, of the requirements of the proposed executive system by the precedents of the road department. But the operations of the road department had then been very limited; and its executive officers being only two or three altogether, it was an easy matter to keep a strict control over the expenditure; and to prevent excess above the estimates. Consequently the defects of its form of bill never became apparent. On the other hand, having personally examined every bill in the Maramut department for many years, I had abundantly proved the advantage of the form made general in the department by the Board of Revenue, and having also been an Executive officer in charge of works and accounts, under the Military Board for many other years, I believe that I possessed better means than most persons, of judging of the probability of fictitious calculations in the bills.

16. Those who assume that such fictitious calculations will be made to overlook the circumstance that if a man will make a false aggregate of his materials and workmen, he will be just as likely to enter their separate amounts untruly.

17. If however, that which is not absolutely accurate is asumed to be fictitious, I say that such accuracy is impossible in any bill whatever, for no one can put down the exact quantities of material that have been used.

18. As to the trouble of preparing the bill, the question is whether the object to be attained is worth the trouble or not. I think that it is; and if the bill is prepared in successive stages

according to the plan laid down in the Commissioners' report, I believe that so far from the new bill causing any delay, it would greatly promote expedition and punctuality. The Public Works Commissioners, when investigating the bill question, consulted among other persons, Mr. Bush, who had been an Overseer on the Cheyar annicut works, and who complained of the heavy task imposed on him in preparing the bills according to the prescribed form. But this task was self imposed, by his putting off the requisite calculations till the works were finished. It was just as if a merchant were to post his ledger only at the end of a year or of a longer period. Had Mr. Bush valued his work at its several stages, he would have taken a good deal of trouble, but it would have been so sub-divided as to be little felt, and each stage accomplished would have rendered the next one so much the easier.

19. The objection of the Secretary that the certificate which I recommend would not have any value, I have shown above to be grounded on the mistaken supposition that any amount paid for the purchase of materials would form part of the certificate. It would be only an appendix to the certificate, and would not affect its value in the least.

20. Having thus endeavoured to justify my previous reports on the subject of the certificate, I add, that when language has a definite meaning it is not allowable to any one to put another meaning upon it, and above all, it is not allowable to the person who has used the language. As I have come under the criticism of the Secretary to Government for my exposition of the Commissioner's language, I must remark, that the Secretary should have disproved my view from the Commissioners' report itself, and not from any other authority unless that authority had shewn from the document itself that I had misunderstood its language. Moreover, as the Secretary has stated, that he "carefully explained" to me what the Commissioners' "intended" he should have added that I objected to his explanation, and refused to admit that I had made any mistake. I profess to understand the language of the Commissioner's report, but I cannot be charged with a mistake for not divining their intentions.

21. I prefer the proposed certificate to additional columns in the progress report.

1st. Because, unless those columns supplied the very same information as that of the proposed certificate, namely, the true measurement and valuation of the work at any given stage, they would be useless for my purpose.

2nd. Because, if such a valuation is made, it will be much more conveniently referred to and checked in a separate document, than in a progress report.

3rd. Because, the certificate when complete, will be the bill which must always be a separate document.

22. The decisive advantages of the certificate will be these. The certificate will truly represent the cost of the work at any stage, and will be an immediate check upon excess of expenditure.

It will take trouble to prepare ; but that trouble will be sub-divided, and there will be no eventual delay but the reverse, since when the last calculation is made, the bill will be complete, and will only require to be copied.

It will afford the best possible means of true audit and analysis.

23. Since writing the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, I have received the accompanying memorandum from Major Horsley, who agrees with me as to the necessity of the certificate for works above Rupees 2,000, and would also adopt Mr. Bourdillon's proposition for additional columns in the progress report for works between Rupees 50 and 2,000.

Dated 11th October 1859.

24. I also desire to remind the Government that Colonel Lawford, when officiating Chief Engineer, submitted a proposition so greatly resembling mine, that it would seem as if I must have borrowed his views. I however, had never seen or heard of the letter when I wrote my report of 9th of June ; and as Colonel Lawford was then absent on duty, I knew nothing of his views. It is only since the

In letter October 26th 1858, No. 4846.

receipt of the last order of Government on the subject, that the letter has been brought to my notice; and I must express my satisfaction at finding that an officer of Colonel Lawford's experience, both in the provinces and in this office, has felt the necessity of reforming the present system of accounts for large works, and has preceded me in representing that necessity to Government.

25. I adopt Major Horsley's recommendation, that the works for which the certificate is prepared shall be divided into three stages, as far as may be practicable, and that each certificate shall be a part bill to be submitted for audit. At the end of the official year, it will of course be necessary to value an incomplete work, whatever may be its stage of progress, and to prepare a fresh certificate accordingly.

26. Major Horsley does not anticipate so much trouble in the preparation of the certificate as I have done, and if he is right, we have an additional argument in its favor.

27. I also support his recommendation, that for the present works between 50 and 2,000 Rupees shall be entered in the progress report, in the manner proposed by the Secretary to Government.

28. I have requested Captain Shaw Stewart to draw up rules in conformity with these views, with the intention that they shall be embodied in the Code, should the Government, on further consideration approve of the introduction of the certificate into the department, upon the plan described in my reports and in Major Horsley's memorandum. These rules will, of course, be submitted for special sanction, should the general approval of the new system be granted.

29. On the subject of drawing cash for public works, I have submitted in my letter of the 22nd September 1859 No. 5318, a proposition similar in principle to that of the Commissioner's, in paragraphs 42, 43 and 44 of their report; and I trust that the early decision of Government may be given upon this subject, as well as upon that which forms the chief topic of this letter.

Memorandum by Major HORSLEY, Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle dated 11th October 1859.

The Chief Engineer having requested me to put on paper my opinion in reference to the desirableness or otherwise of introducing the "certificate," suggested in the proceedings of the Commission for investigating public establishments, whether in the form of an abstract return of work executed, and of the total expenditure thereon, in the manner explained by the Secretary to Government Public Works Department, or in the more elaborate and correct form given in Appendix I of the report of the above Commission, dated 12th March 1859, with a view to the more speedy and certain check upon the progress of and expenditure on works, and especially large works, I beg to offer the following remarks for his consideration.

2. First as respects the kind of certificate recommended by Mr. Bourdillon, viz. that each successive certificate should exhibit the actual quantity of work done, and the actual amount expended within the time covered by the document. "Information of this kind is, I think, very desirable, and might be introduced in the progress reports of District Engineers and their Assistants, as suggested by Mr. Bourdillon in the 10th paragraph of his memorandum, dated 9th July 1859. But it will not supply the whole, or any thing like the whole, of the information required by the Commissioners, as described in the 31st and 32nd paragraphs of their report, and exemplified in the form given in Appendix I.

3. This latter "certificate" is bonâ fide a part bill, and a far better one in my opinion than that now in use. It is, in fact, essentially the same as that formerly in use in the Maramut department, and in the preparation of which I never experienced any difficulty, nor did the Collector's department that I am aware of. I would here refer to my diaries of former years in the 8th division, which will shew that on every inspection of work, an account, similar in all essentials to that suggested by the Commissioners, was entered therein for the information of the Board of Revenue, Department Public Works, and of the Collectors. These accounts were examined in the Collector's office and any errors in calculation corrected, after reference to the

Civil Engineer. The bill was prepared from these accounts in the Collector's office after the completion of the work, and if there had been any expenditure after the last inspection by the Civil Engineer's Department, the reason of it was explained by the Collector in transmitting the bill for sanction. Diaries having been done away with, this kind of voucher or "certificate" no longer exists, and the information obtainable from the monthly progress reports and inspection lists is, in general, very meagre, and affords little or no check upon the expenditure.

4. I am of opinion that the amount of information contained in Mr. Bourdillon's proposition should be given in the monthly progress reports, opposite the *last monthly* inspection of each work, exceeding Rupees 50 estimated cost; and that a certificate of the form given in Appendix I, and containing *all* the particulars therein shewn, should be furnished by executive agents in charge of works of Rupees 2,000 estimated cost and upwards, at least three times during the progress of each work: for instance, in the case of a building or bridge, the first certificate should be furnished after the foundations are laid; the second, when the walls, or piers, are raised to the required height; and the third, on the completion of the work. The expenditure on a work of irrigation could be separated, in like manner, into these parts, and similarly accounted for. These certificates will thus form three part bills, each of which should be submitted as soon as received from the Executive agent (countersigned by the officer in charge of the range, and again by the District Engineer, with the date of last inspection duly entered), to the Central office to be finally audited and passed. Every considerable work will thus be divided into three distinct and convenient stages, and the expenditure on each will come under review in sufficient time to check any excess or fraud in the accounts. These "certificates," or part bills, will also shew at a glance whether the work has been done in accordance with the estimate or otherwise, and also the rate for each description of work; information which cannot possibly be gained from the bill now in use with the Department Public Works.

5. Much has been said about the extra labour involved in preparing the certificates in the form suggested by the Commission, but I really cannot see how this can be. The principal part of the labour, that of making out a list of materials and workmen with their cost, is already gone through, and it is only necessary to add up the cost of these to date, and to distribute them under their proper heads, and the certificate may be filled in at once. In keeping the daily account of works, the number of coolies employed on each description of work should be entered separately, for instance, so many in baling, and so many in assisting bricklayers, or stone masons, as the case may be, and it will then be an easy matter to ascertain the rate at which each has been executed. I believe myself, that bills thus prepared will be far less fictitious than the present bill, and involve much less labour in the preparation and copying out, inasmuch as there will be but one line for each description of work, and probably not more than four or five lines in all for most works, instead of a whole page of different kinds of materials and workmen, from which little or nothing can be learnt as respects the work itself.

6. In the first and second "certificates," all advances should be entered at foot in the manner shewn in the form Appendix I.

7. I have confined my recommendation of the Commissioners "certificate" to works of Rupees 2,000 and upwards, not because I think that it is not applicable, or that the same information is not needed in the case of smaller works, but because I think it desirable that District Engineers and their subordinates, should first accustom themselves to the change in the larger and less numerous description of works, and when it is thoroughly understood and appreciated, as I feel sure it will be, in these, it can be introduced generally for all works exceeding fifty Rupees. In the case of these latter works, however, probably one certificate or bill will be sufficient on the completion of the work, if completed within the same official year in which it is commenced, if not, a separate certificate for each year.

8. The audit of the Central office in the case of bills prepared according to the form now in use is of no practical value for want of the "analysis and exact comparison, i. e., statistics," spoken of in the 36th paragraph of the report of the Commission above referred to. The District Engineer's audit is the only professional audit practicable at present, and this, I fear, is not sufficiently attended to. The necessity for it has, however, been lately impressed upon them in Circular No. xcviii, dated 16th September 1859.

9. In adopting the present form of bill, which is the same that was in use for military works, in the time of the Military Board, it seems to have been forgottons; that for all such works the report of a committee of officers was required; 1stly, on the foundation, 2ndly, when the walls above were raised to the required height, (and without these report, no further advances of money were authorized to be made to the Engineer officer); and finally, when the work was completed, to accompany the bill of the Superintending or Executive Engineer. The final report certified that the work executed corresponded in every respect with the sanctioned plan, and that the materials used therein were of good quality. The Military Board, therefore, had this voucher at all events to go upon and it did not signify much in what form the bill was submitted, provided they were satisfied that the work was executed in accordance with the estimate and with good materials. But no such voucher is now forthcoming, and in very many cases there is no information whatever in the Central office, from which the above important particulars can be gathered. The bills are prepared and signed by the executive agent in charge of the range, and submitted for sanction by the District Engineer with his countersignature attached, but without any report, except in cases where the expenditure considerably exceeds the estimate. It is thus seen that the audit of the central office as respects bills for works executed is necessarily most imperfect.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2635.

In this letter the Chief Engineer submits with reference to paragraph 6 of the order of September 26 No. 2304, further and more detailed reasons for still advocating the introduction into the Public Works Department of the "certificate" recommended by the North Arcot Commissioners, in place of the form of bill now in use, in the case of works estimated to cost more than 2,000 Rupees. He encloses also a memorandum by Major Horsley, Deputy Chief Engineer, to a similar purport; and supports that officer's recommendation that in the case of works of an estimated cost of from 50 to 2,000 Rupees, certain additional particulars shall be included in the monthly Progress Reports, so as to make these reports in some respects serve the purposes of the "certificate."

2. Under the explanation offered by the Chief Engineer as to the mode of preparing the certificate, and the decided opinion expressed both by him and by Major Horsley, and also on a former occasion by Colonel Lawford,* the Government assent to the adoption of the certificate to the extent proposed. The united judgment of three officers of so great experience, induces the Government to entertain the belief that this change will promote the important objects of a real check over the expenditure, and an effectual audit.

* Chief Engineer's letter paragraph 24.

3. In one particular it appears to the Governor in Council that the plan now proposed may be amended. Adopting a suggestion by Major Horsley, the Chief Engineer proposes that three successive certificates shall be prepared for every work for which the certificate is to be used. In the case of a building, the first certificate is to be submitted when the foundations are laid, the second when the walls are raised to the full height, and the last when the work is completed. In the case of a bridge, the three stages are to be the completion of the foundations, of the piers, and of the whole structure; for irrigation works and for roads, it is not specified how the certificates are to be divided. At the end of the official year, a certificate is to be submitted in every case, whatever may be the state of advancement of the work at the time.

4. In the opinion of Government it will be better to have periodical certificates only. In two large classes of works, viz. ordinary irrigation works and roads, no natural threefold division appears to exist. In the case of a bridge of considerable length, it often happens that some piers are completed before the foundations are laid of others, and that some arches are turned at one end of the structure while a number of piers remain unfinished at the other. And the same may often be true of extensive buildings; all parts will not necessarily proceed at equal speed, and the periods proposed to be marked by the certificates can only in fact be observed, by interfering with the ordinary and convenient method of proceeding in the execution of the work.

5. Again under the proposed arrangement there would be no known and fixed time when the certificate must be due; and the Chief Engineer would thus be unable to insist on punctuality. On the other hand, the Government are of opinion that the very fact of periodical recurrence of reports is of use, provided only punctuality is enforced, in inculcating habits of regularity.

6. For the foregoing reasons the Governor in Council is decidedly of opinion that the certificates should be periodical for all works for which they are used. The length of the period may properly vary with the size of the work. For very large works they should be monthly; for those of smaller size they may perhaps properly be quarterly. The final certificate to be always sent in immediately after the completion of the work.

7. With regard to the details of the preparation of the certificates, the Government are of opinion that a column for the rate of cost should be inserted in every certificate; and that the advances entered should be the whole advance made for the work.

8. The Government approve the proposal to introduce some additional columns into the Progress Report, in the case of works of an estimated cost between 50 Rupees and 2,000 Rupees.

9. The Chief Engineer will as proposed in paragraph 28 of his letter, submit for approval a draft of detailed rules for giving effect to the provisions of this order.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 2636.

Resolved that the Chief Engineer be requested to report whether the committee appointed by order of the 12th June 1856 No. 929, has been kept up, and what have been its duties.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 6. Read the following letter from the Committee for the Madras Pier; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th November 1859, No. 1.

We have the honor to inform you that, having assembled in pursuance of the orders of Government, recorded in their Proceedings of the 22nd October 1859, No. 2486, it appeared to us that it would be advisable in the first place to elicit the views of Government as to the objects for which Pier dues should be levied, in order that their amount might be regulated accordingly. We consider that there could be no question of the expediency of raising a sufficient revenue for the payment of the ordinary current expenses of the Pier; such as, for instance, an establishment for the preservation of order and regularity, including a superintendent and deputy for the collection of the dues; and for the repairs, as well to the Pier, as to the standing and rolling stock, the wear and tear of which will be considerable. But besides these, there will be other charges which it may or may not be the policy of Government to have borne by the Pier fund, and on these we beg to be favored with the views of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. We allude to the following:

1st. Interest on the original outlay.
2nd. First charge of standing and rolling stock.
3rd. Expense of alterations, additions and improvements, which may hereafter be found advisable.
4th. Cost of spare screw piles and other stores to be obtained from England.

2. We desire to limit the revenue to be derived from the Pier dues, as far as practicable, to what is actually necessary, and to enable us to do so, it is obvious that we should be in possession of the sentiments of Government on the abovenamed points. We should wish also to

be informed, if there are any other objects the Pier fund is expected to meet. A doubt has been expressed regarding the ultimate sufficiency of the Pier now under construction for the wants of the port, and it has been suggested that a fund might be formed from the dues, to be employed hereafter in building a second Pier if found necessary. On this point we do not now desire to express an opinion of our own, but merely forward the suggestion for the information of Government.

3. With respect to the regulations to be enforced on the Pier, we find ourselves at a disadvantage from there being no work of a similar nature in this country, whereby we might be guided in framing them. We are about to open communications with Bombay, the Mauritius, Bourbon and Cape Town, with the view of obtaining full information regarding the rules established on the Piers at those ports: but as there is ample time for reference, we would wish likewise to be in possession of similar information from Home, and would solicit that early application be made to the Council of India for the Acts, Bye-laws, and any other regulations of some of the public and private Piers in England; such as Ramsgate, Brighton, Dover, Herne Bay, Ryde, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. FRANKLIN, Chairman,
(„) J. H. BELL,
(„) H. NELSON,
(„) H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,
(„) W. ELPHINSTONE UNDERWOOD.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2637.

The Government are of opinion that the proper charges to be met by a toll on the Pier are the following:

First. The current expenses of management and working.

Second. The cost of repair and maintenance, including the provision of the necessary spare materials.

2. The Government will immediately write to the Home authorities to the effect proposed in the 3rd paragraph of the Committee's letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 8. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 6780.

With reference to the proceedings of Government, dated 28th September 1859, No. 2328, I have the honor to forward herewith, a letter from the District Engineer of Ganjam, relative to the establishment necessary for the superintendence of works in the Kimidi estate.

1 Letter from District Engineer, No. 63, dated 14th October 1859.

	Rs.	
1 2nd Assistant Engineer,	150	
Establishment..............	100	
Travelling allowance ...	120	
		— 370
2 Overseers Fuller and Thorpe, at Rs. 85 each..	170	
Travelling allowance at 1½ Rupees per diem.........	90	
Establishment at Rs. 27 each........................	54	
		— 314
1 Assistant Overseer Parthasardy	80	
Establishment.................	27	
Travelling allowance.........	45	
		— 152
Total........		836

Vide paragraph 4 of Procedings of Government, 28th September 1859, No. 2328.

2. The establishment proposed by the District Engineer is marginally given. It was originally contemplated to have two Sub-Overseers on Rupees 35 and 20 respectively, and to appoint to those situations the present Sub-Overseer and manager's maistry. But both these individuals, Captain Harington considers unfit for the appointments in question, and he proposes, that instead of two Sub-Overseers there should be one Assistant Overseer. By the arrangements proposed, he will be able to absorb Corporals Fuller and Thorpe and Parthasardy, who are all reported to be efficient and useful men.

3. The proposed subordinate agency will be Rupees 466, instead of Rupees 750 (the present establishment), as shewn in paragraph 2 of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford's letter of the 4th August last, No. 3455, and Rupees 610½ a month less than the amount proposed by the Board of Revenue, viz. Rupees 1,446½. It will be sufficient, considering the nature of the charge, to appoint a 2nd Assistant District Engineer for the superintendence of the estate; but the number of upper subordinates does not admit of reduction, and the charges which it is proposed to assign to each are such as renders it imperative to provide a well paid and efficient agency. On this latter point, Captain Harington remarks "I consider the duties in Kimidi *really re-* "*quire* men well paid; and with sufficient allowances for travelling. The climate of Kimidi "is feverish; and there is ample and hard work for 3 Overseers, who must travel far, or carry "tents to avoid feverish places or too much exposure."

4. Under the foregoing explanation, I recommend that the scale of establishment proposed by the District Engineer be adopted, and that as the season for operations is approaching, an officer may be appointed at an early date to take charge of the works in the estate.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2638.

One Assistant Engineer,	150	Rupees a month.
Establishment	100	do.
Two Military Overseers at 85..	170	do,
Establishment.........	54	do.
One Civil Assistant Overseer.....	80	do.
Establishment......	27	do.,
	581	

The Government sanction the revised establishment now recommended for the Public Works Department in the Kimidi estate, as noted in the margin.

2. Travelling allowance will be drawn in addition to the salaries, under the rules of the department.

3. The Chief Engineer will propose for approval the name of an officer to be appointed Assistant Engineer in the estate.

4. The Governor in Council resolves to transmit a copy of paragraph 8 of the acting District Engineer's letter to the Collector of Ganjam, with the request that he will state for what qualifications he selected Sítápati for his present post, and what training he had had for its duties; with information as to his previous service under Government if any.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 10. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1859, No. 6988.

No. 2482, 21st October 1859.
1 Letter with 4 enclosures.
4th November, 1859.

In reference to the order of Government noted in the margin, which sanctions the Chief Engineer of the irrigation company being supplied with certain scientific instruments on payment as a temporary arrangement; I have the honor to forward herewith, a list of machinery which the Chief Engineer and the Agent of the company are desirous of receiving from the Government

stores on similar terms, and which I submit for the sanction of Government, agreeably to Mr. Agnew's request in the enclosed letter.

2. I append to this letter a list of the stores that can be supplied without inconvenience by the Department Public Works, and which I recommend the irrigation company should be required to replace in kind, as suggested in my former letter on this subject.

No. 5883, 8th October 1859.

3. The correspondence of the company's Agent and Chief Engineer does not shew whence the articles stated as procurable from the Government stores, and which are not in Department Public Works stores are to be had: but they have probably ascertained that they are available in the Arsenal.

4. With the enclosures is a second list, shewing the requisition made by the Agent and Chief Engineer on England for machinery, all of which appears very suitable for the works in prospect, and requisite for carrying them on efficiently.

List of machinery in Department Public Works available for issue as a temporary arrangement to irrigation company:—

1 Brick making machine.
1 Portable steam engine, 4 H. P.
1 do. do. 6 H. P.
1 Iron work for circular saw table with saws.
1 do. do. for a 2 ton crane.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2639.

The articles enumerated in the list appended to this letter will be supplied by the Chief Engineer to the Engineer of the irrigation company on payment of their value.

2. The Government approve the list of stores proposed by the Agent to be procured from England.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 12. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 5th November 1859, No. 3921.

Communicating a letter from the Government of India, relative to the ground required for practice ranges and for erecting Butts in all stations in which regiments armed with Enfield Rifle are quartered. (Vide Military Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 134-135.)

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2640.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 14. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 4th November 1859, No. 3907.

Observing that the European non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners are not excluded from competing for the stipendiary studentships in the Engineering College at Madras. (Vide Military Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 92-93.)

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2641.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 16. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 5th November 1859, No. 1660.

Communicating the first 2 paragraphs of a letter from the Collector of Malabar, reporting the realization of Rupees 3.578-8-0 on account of the proposed Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry and fixing on a site for the building. (Vide Public Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 31-32.)

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 11th November 1859, No. 2642.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to the order of Government dated 4th June 1859 No. 1366.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 18. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 2643.

Paragraph 1. The Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this department from the Home Government dated 11th August 1859 No. 19.

Paragraph 1. Reply to certain letters in the Public Works Department.

2. A copy of this despatch will be furnished to the Chief Engineer for his information.

3 @ 5. Review proceedings relating to the construction of the Iretty bridge. Notice the condition of the Perambaddy ghât and the deficiency of supervision to which it is attributed. Think that with a more judicious distribution of the officers, the Public Works establishment even on its present reduced footing, might be made to provide for the efficient superintendence of all the works actually carried on.

3. With reference to the observation at the close of paragraph 5 it is to be remarked that the Home Government have already been informed in the letters of the dates noted in the margin of the arrangements that have been made for improving the efficiency of the Public Works Department and securing a greater amount of superintendence over public works than heretofore existed. As regards the particular subject which led to the observations of the Home Government, it is seen from the later correspondence* that the Iretty bridge has been completed.

To Home Govt.	17th May 1859	No. 11.
To do.	8th June „	„ 19.
To do.	1st Nov. „	„ 58.

* 1st April 1859	Nos.	105-106.
10th May „	„	74-75.
29th July „	„	7-8.

6. Notice of certain works in Coimbatore and in Ganjam.

7. The reports on the new groynes formed for sea defence to Tranquebar considered satisfactory.

8. Think that the Government could not have seriously entertained the idea of establishing a steam ferry at Rajahmundry.

4. Paragraph 8 will be communicated through the Board of Revenue to the Collector of Rajahmundry.

9. Have no doubt that the canal from Ponany to Chowghaut will prove a remunerative undertaking when it is widened and deepened sufficiently for steam vessels and when a railway shall be one of its terminal points.

5. The Chief Engineer will be requested to submit without delay the plans and estimates called for in the order of the 31st March 1859 No. 758, for the proposed canal between Ponany and Beypoor. This paragraph will also be communicated to the Financial Railway Depmartent for such further steps as may be necessary to be taken in that department respecting the portion between Ponany and Cochin.

10. Desire to be informed whether the survey of Coringa prepared by Mr. Taylor Civil Engineer is likely to be useful in its present unfinished state, or what more is intended to render it so.

6. The Home Government have already been informed in the letter of the 7th June last, No. 16 that the field books and surveys of the Coringa harbour are retained by Mr. Taylor and that he has refused to give them up. The Chief Engineer will however be requested to state whether he possesses any further information on the subject of these surveys.

11. Approve of the steps taken for testing the practicability of Colonel Cotton's plan of using the Godaveri for the transport of stores to Secunderabad and Kamptee.

7. Will be communicated to the Military Department for information.

12. Observe that the traction engine will be shortly shipped for Bombay and that it would be inconvenient to change the destination of the engine, but if this Government should still be of opinion that its employment on the Hooblee and Tuddry road is unadvisable, intimation to this effect should be made to the Bombay Government.

8. It is observed that the Government applied for a traction engine expressly to meet a want in the Military service viz. to be used on the Vellore and Bangalore road in the conveyance of commissariat stores, and that their objections did not apply to the employment of the engine on any particular road, but to its employment by Government as a public carrier. As the Home Government object to change the destination of the engine, it seems unnecessary to pursue the subject further or to address the Bombay Government on the subject.

13-14. Notice proceedings connected with the proposed annicut across the Huggry river in Bellary.

9. Require no notice at present.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 19. Read the following.

6898.

List of Bills of the District Engineer of Cuddapah submitted for the sanction of Government, which exceed their respective estimates by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill.	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill.			Amount of Excess.			Per centage of Excess.	To what years' expenditure appertaining.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1369	1859 Octr. 1st	2nd part or final bill for repairing the Ummarapulli tank, sanctioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in March 1859............	115	115	0	0	25	0	0	$21\frac{3}{4}$	1859-60	Explanation as to the cause of excess in three items is afforded in the Bills accompanying. In the 1st case, it was found necessary through unavoidable circumstances to raise the calingulah ½ a yard, and in the other case, the freshes destroyed portion of the earthwork and turfing which had been done.
		1st part bill for do. do. already passed by the Chief Engineer on the 16th June 1859........	0	25	0	0					1858-59	
1370	Do. 1st	Repairs of Appiapully river dyke, sanctioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in September 1859	70	119	9	0	49	9	0	$70\frac{15}{16}$	1859-60	
		Total Rupees......	185	259	9	0	74	9	0			

Central Office of P. W.
Fort St. George,
4th November 1859.

J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,

Chief Engineer.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2644.

The bills are sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 21. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Government Pleader, Sudr Udalut; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 137.

Progs. of Govt. 24th Octr. 1859, No. 2495 P. W. D.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of Government, under the date and number noted in the margin; and to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that on the information at present before me, I cannot advise that any legal proceedings, civil or criminal, should be instituted against the Gúmastá Srínivása Ráo, in connection with the official documents improperly removed by him from the office of the District Engineer of Tanjore. On further information, however, being afforded, I may be able to advise on the point.

2. The papers forwarded to me, refer principally to the charge preferred against Assistant Overseer Hayes, and afford very little information regarding the removal of the official documents.

3. It appears, however, that the Gúmastá did remove some documents, which have been since recovered.

4. And that others are missing, the removal of which the Gúmastá virtually denies.

Letter from Chief Engr. to Govt. 14th Octr. 1859, No. 6129.

5. First, as to those which have been recovered. In paragraph 3 of the Chief Engineer's letter to Government of date and number noted in the margin, I observe it is stated, that the Gúmastá had admitted that he clandestinely took some accounts to his house, with the view, as he asserts, of extricating himself from a charge, which he understood, was about to be brought against him by Mr. Hayes, and of thereby proving to the district and Executive Engineer, that Mr. Hayes and others, were acting dishonestly, and embezzeling Government money. That with such object, he left his station, whereupon, Mr. Hayes and others followed him, but did not succeed in recovering the documents, as he asserts he placed them under the charge of the head of Police at Cantagondum. The Gúmastá further alleges, that when Mr. Hayes perceived that he and the others would get into difficulties, if it were proved to the District Engineer, that they had defrauded Government, he (Mr. Hayes,) preferred a counter complaint against him of having broken open the office box, and stolen therefrom the office documents. The Chief Engineer states, that this charge was reported to the officiating District Engineer by the joint Magistrate of Tanjore, to have been investigated by the head of Police, but that Mr. Cadell stated, that on a perusal of the depositions sent to him, he was quite convinced that the charge was false, the Gúmastá having at once produced the documents, which he was charged with having surreptitiously taken away, and urged in his defence, that he had not taken them with any felonious intention, but solely with the view of bringing to light certain fraud on the part of Mr. Hayes and others, which he was unable to do, in consequence of the attempt made by Mr. Hayes to take them away.

6. In his petition to Colonel Lawford, (docketed as) dated the 15th of September 1858, and received the 1st of October 1858, in page 2 of the translation, the Gúmastá charges that Mr. Hayes, "proposed to conceal the cash book, stationery accounts, receipts, &c.," "and to prove "by hired evidence, that the Gúmastá clandestinely took the books to his house," and that to prevent Mr. Hayes from taking the books he, the Gúmastá "adopted the precautionary measure "of packing up the books," and was leaving the station, when he was pursued by Mr. Hayes, but having "managed to get two peons from the Police of Mutheorjoonum, with their assistance he, "the Gúmastá, went to the head of Police at Combaconum, and delivered to him the account "books, &c., to be kept in his custody."

7. Mr. Cadell in his letter to the Chief Engineer, dated the 15th September 1859, speaks of " the papers produced by the Gúmastá in support of the charges preferred by him against " Mr. Hayes."

8. Mr. Hayes in his letter to Captain Moberly, also dated the 15th November 1858, paragraph 2, refers to the Gúmastá's defence before the Tahsildar, and to an urzee addressed by the Gúmastá to the officiating District Engineer.

9. Captain Oakes enclosed in his letter, of the 24th June 1859, a list of books which had been abstracted from Mr. Hayes' box ; distinguishing those which had been " returned," from those still missing.

10. From Mr. Hayes' statement, made on the enquiry before the officiating District Engineer on the 5th October 1858, page 5, I collect that the documents were removed from Mr. Hayes' possession on the 12th September 1858.

11. The above comprizes all the information laid before me regarding the books which have been recovered.

12. It is evident, that the Gúmastá removed those documents, and I apprehend no difficulty would be experienced in proving that fact, by the evidence of parties who took or received them from the Gúmastá, and who could speak to the exact admissions made by him. I assume also it can be proved, that the petition to Colonel Lawford, (referred to in paragraph 6,) is in the Gúmastá's hand-writing, or bears his signature. If, however, it is the desire of Government to institute proceedings against the Gúmastá, in respect of the documents recovered, it will be necessary that I should be furnished with statements taken from the several witnesses, who can depose to the following facts ;

1st. Where the documents in question were usually kept; whether the Gúmastá had access to them at all times ; or whether they were kept locked up ; if so, who had charge of the key ; and whether the Gúmastá had access to the key in the ordinary discharge of his duties ; or whether he must have procured the key surreptitiously when he abstracted the documents in question; whether peons were kept to watch the office, or tent, in which the documents were kept; whether the Gúmastá was seen about the place at the time it is supposed the documents were abstracted; if so, what was observed in his conduct ; together with any other information on that part of the subject.

2ndly. In what manner the Gúmastá left the station ; whether stealthily, or otherwise ; the hour, &c. ; in fact anything which would lead to the conviction of his acting boná fide ; or for the purpose of carrying out an unlawful design.

3rdly. How the discovery was made that the Gúmastá had abstracted the documents, and had left the station ; what was thereupon done, and by whom ; what time elapsed before pursuit was made ; by whom the pursuat was made ; whether the Gúmastá was proceeding in the direction of the place where the Executive Engineer was then located ; how the Gúmastá acted on being pursued ; whether he went voluntarily to the head of Police at Cantagondum ; or was taken there ; how the documents were obtained from him; whether voluntarily offered to the Police, before any charge was made ; or in consequence of a charge being preferred against him. Mr. Cadell's statements (referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7) differ from each other, and are not in accordance with other statements.

4thly. If the admissions and explanations made by the Gúmastá were reduced to writing, I should be furnished with translations ; if not, I should wish the witnesses to be carefully examined, separately and not in each others' presence, and their testimony taken, of the precise terms in which the Gúmastá made his admissions, and explained his motives for removing the documents; also that I should be furnished with a translation of his urzee referred to in paragraph 8.

13. I now proceed to a consideration of the case as regards the documents that are still missing.

14. The information laid before me, is contained in Mr. Hayes' statement, (referred to in paragraph 10) in page 5 of which Mr. Hayes states, that one of the cash books was not then

(5th October 1858,) in his possession; that he had it on the 10th September; and on and before that date, at any rate the 8th September, he was translating into it from the tamil cash book with the Gúmastá; and it was his belief that it must have been taken with the other cash and account books by the Gúmastá; because all the cash books were kept together. In page 20 the Gúmastá asserts the missing documents were in a box referred to, and the officiating Engineer adds a note, that on search made the documents were not found there. In page 29, the Gúmastá gives his reason why he took (as he alleges) only the books which have been since recovered.

15. This is all the information laid before me regarding the documents that are still missing.

16. Almost all the information and testimony which I have called for in paragraph 12 will be applicable to this part of the case.

17. It should, however, be stated specifically

1st. When the missing documents were last seen, whether by Mr. Hayes, or any body else, where they were so seen; who was present; and what was then done with them.

2ndly. Whether the documents were afterwards deposited in the place in which they ought to have been kept; if so, at what time, and by whom.

3rdly. Whether any body, and if so who, had access to the place where the documents were deposited.

4thly. A most searching enquiry should be instituted, with the view of eliciting, whether the Gúmastá was seen about the office, or tent, where the documents were kept, at or about the time the abstraction is supposed to have been made; who was in his company, or if *he* were not seen, whether other parties were there; and the circumstances under which they were there. If the Gúmastá, or any other persons were so seen; whether they were interrogated as to the cause of their being there, and the answers they gave. What they did, whether their acts would lead to the supposition, that by drawing off the attention of the guard, or persons legitimately about the place, they had in fact enabled the Gúmastá, or any accomplice, to effect the abstraction.

5thly. If the Gúmastá or any parties were seen, in what direction they went; and if any clue should be obtained, it should be followed up, with the view, if possible, of tracing and discovering the missing documents; or any remains of them; (I fear at this distance of time this can scarcely be expected) or of obtaining evidence that the Gúmastá, or other suspected parties, did any act, from which it may be inferred he or they destroyed the documents.

6thly. What interval elapsed, between the time at which the abstraction took, or is supposed to have taken place; and the Gúmastá leaving the station; and whether his acts in that interval were observed; and if so, whether they were indicative of being engaged in any secret or unlawful pursuit.

7thly. Whether during the pursuit, the missing documents could have been made away with; or carried off by any body in the Gúmastá's company. I do not, however, imagine that was practicable.

18. I have offered the foregoing suggestions as a guide for any officer who may be directed to undertake the case, not that I suppose all may prove to be of use; but on the other hand, during the investigation many other points may suggest themselves.

19. I return the papers which accompanied the proceedings noted above.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2645.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to paragraph 1 of the order of October 24th, No. 2495. The District Engineer should be instructed to consider whether he is in a position to offer the proof stated by Mr. Dale to be necessary; if not, further legal proceedings would be inexpedient.

2. The Government hope to receive at an early date the further report on Mr. Hayes' conduct, promised by the Chief Engineer. That report should explain in whose custody the abstracted papers were lodged, and how they were removed.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 23. Read the following.

No. 6896.

List of bills for works executed on emergency submitted for the sanction of Government.

Date of Bill.	Audit No.	From whom.	Description of Work.	Amount of Bill. Rs.	A.	P.	To what year the expenditure appertaining.	Remarks.
1859 Sept. 30	1318	Garrison Engineer.	Cleaning the tank on the east side of the Perambore lines, executed by order of the Honorable the Governor through the Town Major, No. 2490, dated 10th June 1859..........................	75	4	3	1859-60	* An account current of the entire expenditure incurred on this work prepared by Lieutenant Montgomerie, is herewith forwarded. For the balance of the expenditure, viz., Rupees 601-2-11, the Commandant will address the Government direct, while submitting the bill for the same. The total sum advanced by Government is Rupees 2,000, of which the Garrison Engineer placed Rupees 1,500 at the disposal of Colonel Cotton and to adjust the sum in his books, the present bill has been submitted.
do. 30	1321	do.........	Repairing the roof of the barrack guard room attached to the 25th Regiment N. I., at Perambore, executed by order of the Honorable the Governor through the Town Major, No. 2440, dated 8th June 1859.................	62	12	6	do.	
Augt. 30	1342	do.........	1st part bill for experiments as to the best form of boats to be used on the rivers of India, executed by order of Government, No. 1948, dated 22nd September 1858.	* 1,500	0	0	1858-59	
do. 30	1381	do.........	Constructing an oven with hot plate and soup kettle for one company, as an experiment in the cook-room of the European barracks in the Fort, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor through the Town Major, No. 3847, dated 1st October 1858, also in Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 4012, dated 9th November 1858, and communicated in Town Major's letter No. 4419, dated 15th November 1858.........	100	0	0	do.	
			Total Rupees......	1,738	0	9		

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
4th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2646.

The bills are sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 25. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 10th November 1859, No. 1530.

Communicating a circular from the Government of the North West Provinces regarding the demolition of forts or fortified buildings. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 92-93.)

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2647.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 27. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1859, No. 6990.

Referring to my letter No. 6237, dated 17th October 1859, and to the proceedings of Government thereon, No. 2472, dated 20th idem, I have the honor to state, that I consider it advisable that Major Horsley should defer his visit to Rajahmundry, &c. until the first steamer in December, by which time the budget for the ensuing year will have been prepared and despatched to Government.

2. When I wrote and proposed Major Horsley's early departure, the chief object was that he might be in time to meet Captain Rundall and make the tour of the district in his company. No opportunity, however, offered at the time, and I now learn that Captain Rundall is likely to be at Madras in a few days, consequently there is no immediate necessity for Major Horsley leaving so soon as was intended.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2648.

The course proposed is approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 29. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th October 1859; No. 6644.

1 Letter from District Engineer, Godaveri division, dated 13th October 1859, No. 97 with 3 enclosures.

With reference to the proceedings of Government dated 17th September 1859, No. 2242, I have the honor to forward herewith, a letter from the District Engineer of the Godaveri division, requesting that the conduct of Mr. Gutcher, Mechanical Engineer, may be reported to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in view to his trial by court martial for "having been in "company and drinking with his inferior, Mr. Nowland, a 2nd class Boiler Maker, whereby he, "Mr. Gutcher, received a blow on the mouth from Mr. Nowland."

2. The District Engineer doubting whether Mr. Nowland can be tried by martial law, leaves his conduct in the matter to be dealt with as may seem fit to the Chief Engineer. Though the orders of Government, dated 17th ultimo, No. 2242, and the Indian navy pay code contain no provision rendering Boiler Makers amenable to martial law, yet as Mr. Nowland, by the proceedings of Government, dated 9th May last, No. 183, received a warrant in common with the

Mechanical Engineers employed at this Presidency, there appears to be no doubt that he is also liable to trial by a court martial.

3. In the event of Mr. Nowland being dealt with as a civilian, Captain Rundall recommends that in addition to such fine as may be imposed on him, his promotion to a higher grade may be deferred to some indefinite period, as he is of opinion that such punishment will have the most beneficial effect. The District Engineer bears testimony to Mr. Nowlands usefulness and intelligence, but considers him unsteady; and with respect to Mr. Gutcher, Captain Rundall thinks that if he could also be punished without being brought to a court martial, the warning would probably have the effect of ensuring his future steadiness.

4. I would recommend, on the ground of this being their first offence, a lenient consideration of the matter, and request permission to convey to the above individuals, through the District Engineer, the severe displeasure of Government at their conduct, with an intimation that similar unfavorable reports will subject them to the consequences of a trial by court martial.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2649.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, the Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes that officer to inform Mechanical Engineer Gutcher and Boiler Maker Nowland, through the District Engineer of the Godaveri division, that they have incurred the displeasure of Government for the grave misconduct of which they have been guilty, as reported in the above letter; and that a repetition of such behaviour will be visited with severe notice.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered in consequence that the following letters be despatched.

No. 31. From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to H. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 12th November 1859, No. 2650.

The Mechanical Engineers sent out from England for service in this Presidency, have by the terms of their covenant been appointed by warrant, "after the manner of the appointment by warrant of the officers of the Indian navy;" and referring to the Bombay naval pay and audit regulations,* it is observed that the Engineers of the Indian navy are under martial law. It is inferred therefore that the Mechanical Engineers serving in this Presidency are also amenable to martial law, and that they cannot be subjected to fine, or stoppage of pay, except by sentence of a court martial.

* Section viii. Art. 71.

2. Instances of misconduct among these men have, however, been brought to notice, occurring in situations where it would be very inconvenient to bring the offenders to a court martial. I am directed therefore on the part of this Government, to request to be informed whether the Engineers of the Indian navy are held to be under all circumstances exempt from punishment except by sentence of a court martial; or whether, when they are employed on shore and away from military or naval stations, they can be dealt with, as respects minor punishments, without the intervention of such a court.

No. 32. From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Government Solicitor, dated 12th November 1859, No. 2651.

The Mechanical Engineers sent out from England for service in this Presidency, have agreeably to the terms of their covenant received warrants "after the manner of the Engineers of the Indian navy;" and the Bombay naval pay and audit regulations* show that the Engineers of the Indian navy are under martial law. It is believed therefore that the Mechanical Engineers serving in this Presidency are also amen-

* Section viii. Art. 71.

able to martial law, and that they cannot be subjected to fine, or stoppage of pay, except by sentence of a court martial.

2. These men, however, are generally employed in this Presidency in situations where it would be difficult and inconvenient to assemble a court martial. I am directed therefore to transmit to you a duplicate of one of the covenants and to request that you will report the opinion of the Advocate General, whether there is any thing in its terms of the agreement, to prevent the Government from subjecting a party to such a covenant to stoppage of pay and other minor punishments, without the sentence of a court martial.

No. 33. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 1st July 1859, No. 2332.

1 Letter from the Civil Archetect with
2 Enclosures.
1 Plan.
1 Estimate.

I have the honor to report for the information of Government, that I have this day authorized the Civil Architect to advance to Mr. Faulkner, Civil Engineer, such sums as he may consider necessary from time to time upon an estimate of Rupees 17,091, for "constructing an acqueduct and cutting a small channel from the canal through the Black Town wall, near the Elephant gate," for the purpose of flushing part of the Black Town drains, the sole responsibility of the design and estimate for the above works rests with Colonel Arther Cotton, Commandant of Engineers; who has, it appears, obtained direct permission from the Honorable the Governor for the execution of the works, as well as for the immediate construction of one of the small steamers lately received from England.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2652.

Resolved that the Chief Engineer be requested to report to Government what sums have been advanced for the construction of the acqueduct referred to in this letter, which is a Municipal and not a Government work.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 35. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 18th October 1859, No. 6285.

With reference to my letter of the 1st July last No. 2332, I have the honor to forward communication from the Civil Acrhitect, No. 889, dated 10th instant, stating that in Mr. Faulkner's opinion a sum of 4,000 Rupees will be required for fitting up the steamer now lying in the river, without including any remuneration for Mr. Faulkner's own services in superintending the work.

2. As Mr. Faulkner is employed under the orders of Colonel Arthur Cotton in the matter referred to, I consider that it properly rests with that officer to decide on the amount to be paid for superintendence, and I have only to request the sanction of my proceedings in directing the Civil Architect to disburse the sum required for the preparation of the steamer, viz. Rupees (4,000) four thousand.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1859, No. 2653.

The Government approve the proceedings of the Chief Engineer in authorizing the advance referred to in this letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 37. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 9th November 1859, No. 7061.

April 24th 1857, No. 775.

No. 813, dated October 29th, 1859.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, on the subject of a suit in the Subordinate Court of Salem, against the Collectors and District Engineers of Salem and Trichinopoly, for alleged injury to the village of Audypooram in Salem, from a channel cut from the Carapatauár, for the supply of the Moranga Colatúr tank, to submit the accompanying letter from the District Engineer of Trichinopoly, stating it is necessary that Captain Ryves, District Engineer of Madura, and formerly of Trichinopoly, should attend as a witness for the defence, being "the only defendant who knows any thing whatever of the transaction."

2. In my opinion, Captain Ryves' attendance ought to be quite unnecessary; for the present District Engineer or any other officer, is quite as capable as Captain Ryves, to give evidence, after examination of the locality, upon the injury supposed to have been suffered by the plaintiffs. Indeed, it appears to me, that independent professional evidence in such a case should be of more value than that of a defendant. I therefore, cannot support the District Engineer's proposition, but I recommend in preference, that Captain Moberly be instructed to inspect the locality of the alleged injury, to make himself master of the facts of the case from this inspection, and from the records, and then to attend himself as a witness for the defence. There is time for him to communicate with Captain Ryves for the purpose of procuring information that will assist his enquiries.

3. I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the District Engineer, that he may be aware of my recommendation, and may prepare to act upon it in the event of its being approved by Government. The District Engineer, I observe, quotes an order of Government, dated June 26th, 1857, No. 647, which has not been communicated to this office.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2654.

It appears certain that the case must be thrown out of the Salem Court for want of jurisdiction; and no order appears necessary therefore for Captain Ryves' appearance before that Court.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 39. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 6993.

1 Letter No. 730, dated 31st October 1859, from District Engineer of Salem.
2 Specimens of bamboo matting.

With reference to the orders of Government, dated 27th September 1859, No. 2312, I have the honor to submit specimens of bamboo matting, just received from Salem, together with a letter on the subject by the District Engineer, communicating the probable cost of the article and the time in which its manufacture may be expected to be completed.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per square yard.

2. The people at the Presidency will not, I have ascertained, undertake to make the required mats at all, and if they did, their price would probably be three times greater than that mentioned by Captain Gahagan.

3. I do not approve of the specimens herewith forwarded, it is very coarsely made, and from its liability to injure the feet of Natives walking over it, does not seem in any way suited for covering flooring. Some years ago a very good mat was made under the orders of Mr. Orr, which appeared quite unobjectionable and very durable, but there is no probability, to judge

from the specimens, of the same kind of mat being now procurable ; and I am, therefore, obliged to renew my proposition, that rattan mats may be supplied upon the indent submitted by the Inspector General.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2655.

Under the circumstances represented in this letter, the Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the indent submitted with the letter from the acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines dated 13th September last No. 223 for rattan mats estimated to cost Rupees (800-9-3) eight hundred annas nine and pice three for the portion of the Chepauk building allotted for the office of the Chief Engineer.

(Signed). J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 41. Raed the following.

No. 6973.

List of Bill submitted for the sanction of Government which exceeds its estimate by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill.	Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill. Rs.	A.	P.	Excess. Rs.	A.	P.	Per centage of excess.	The year to which the expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
1393	July 25th 1859.	Constructing soldiers' plunge bath at Jackatalla................	4,700	4,736	0	1	......	...	...	...	1858-59	The excess in this item was caused by the walls being built with mortar composed of three parts sand to one of lime, in consequence of which the bath leaked when water was first let into it in March last. It was then found necessary to remove the plastering and to line the bath with a course of brick in cement, the whole being afterwards plastered with cement. This measure, the District Engineer reports, has proved successful, but at an increased expenditure. No report as to the probability of the excess was made to this office, owing as Captain Farewell observes, to the circumstance of Colonel Lawford being on the spot and fully cognizant of the matter.
		Add amount of bill passed by the Chief Engineer on the 31st March 1859	....	369	7	10	......	...	...	...	1857-58	
				5,105	7	11	405	7	11	$8\frac{5}{8}$		

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
7th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2656.

The bill is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 43. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1859, No. 6987.

E. M. C. No. 1938.

Having been informed by the Honorable the Governor, that it has been determined to concentrate the European depôts between the Mount and Palaveram, and that the repair and improvement of the Poonamallee barracks, estimated at Rupees 20,600, and sanctioned on the 21st of September 1858, will therefore not be required, I have the honor to recommend that the available balance of this work, which will be at least Rupees 10,000, without allowing for the sale or appropriation of the collected materials, may be applied to the construction of the Mount school room, which has been stopped in consequence of the retrenchment of the budget, as suggested in my letter of the 31st August last, No. 4433.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2657.

The arrangement proposed in this letter is approved. The school room at Saint Thomas' Mount should be commenced immediately, and should be proceeded with as vigorously as possible.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 45. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7014.

1 Letter from Garrison Engineer, dated 11th October 1859.
1 Do. from do. dated 31st October 1859, with 2 enclosures.

I have the honor to report for the information of Government, that the acting Garrison Engineer, having requested permission to examine and select in conjunction with Lieutenant Trail of the Engineers, such of the old records in his office as they may consider useless, in view to the same being destroyed, he was authorized to do so, and instructed to forward a list thereof, which is herewith submitted, together with one showing the whole of the records of the Garrison Engineer's Department.

2. I request that the Government will be pleased to grant the necessary authority for the destruction of the papers enumerated in list No. II, which it is expected will not be required for future reference.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2658.

The Honorable the Governor in Council fully approves the proposal to sell the useless records of the Garrison Engineer's office, and grants authority for the sale of the papers enumerated in list No. II.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 47. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 6880.

One bill with one statement.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the orders of Government, the travelling allowance bill of the Deputy Chief Engineer of the central circle, for the month of April last.

2. In this bill Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford prefers a claim for full travelling allowances for the whole month, including halts.

3. Before passing this bill, I requested Colonel Lawford to inform me whether he maintained a travelling establishment as required by the rules laid down in the case of Colonel Laughton, by the Government of India, and transmitted to me for communication to *all* officers of the Public Works Department, for invariable future guidance, which I accordingly did in Circular No. IV, dated 7th May last.

E. M. C., No. 934, dated 28th April 1859.

4. In reply Colonel Lawford states, that "on the same principle as that on which officers "serving in Canara are exempted from maintaining carriage for tents, do I claim to be free from "that necessity while employed on the Neilgherry Hills, where tents are not required for the "performance of duty, but where my expenses were much heavier than in the Plains." And he adds. "The officers of the department generally do not use tents on the Hills, and I see no reason "why a Deputy Chief Engineer should be required to do so, when he is already subject to a "very heavy additional expense by living at the Presidency, and being detached 360 miles from "his ordinary residence."

5. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it proper to lay this case before Government, as certainly under the strict letter of the rules before referred to, Colonel Lawford is not entitled to any travelling allowances, except for those days on which the different journeys were performed, as he did not keep up carriage for tents.

6. In any view, however, I do not consider Colonel Lawford entitled to draw travelling allowances for any days of halt, beyond 3, as although his permanent residence is Madras, yet his temporary residence in the meaning of the rules was undoubtedly at Ootacamund, within 10 miles of which the halts took place. That from the 21st to the 25th of April, however, is unobjectionable, as between these dates Sunday intervened, which is *dies non.*

7. With the above exception, I submit the claim with my recommendation for favorable consideration.

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2659.

The Government agree with the Chief Engineer that Colonel Lawford is not entitled to travelling allowance during his halts on the Neilgherry Hills.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 49. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7037.

I have the honor to acknowledge the proceedings of the Madras Government, marginally noted, requesting to be informed what is the present state of the Waterloo bridge on the road between Utakamand and Jackatalla, and to inform you, that the structure has not been touched since the orders of Government, No. 593, 15th March 1859, and remains in the same state as when inspected by Colonel Lawford in that month.

No. 119, dated 7th November 1859.

2. The piers are partly built, and the wing walls completed, also part of the centering pillars, but the arches have not been commenced.

3. The communication between Jackatalla and Utakamand is maintained by a temporary bridge, a short distance higher up the stream, where Colonel Lawford in the latter part of paragraph 20 of his report* on the Jackatalla works remarks, a "much smaller bridge would answer equally well."

* Dated 24th June 1859, submitted with my letter No. 2547, dated 8th July 1859.

4. I have referred the matter to Captain Farewell, with a request that he will report fully on the subject, and forward an estimate for the completion of the Waterloo bridge, as also the construction of one near the present temporary structure.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2660.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 51. Read the following,

No. 6897.

List of a Bill received from the District Engineer of Chengalput, and submitted for the sanction of Government, which exceeds its estimate by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill.	Description of work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill.			Excess.			Per centage of Excess.	To what years' Expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
	1859.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		
1344	May 31..	Yearly bill of ordinary repairs of the eastern coast canal for 1858-59, sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 269, dated 5th February 1857, (1,210 Rupees transferred to the Nellore district.)	9,800	10,828	6	10	1,028	6	10	10	1858-59	The excess on this item has been caused; 1st, in consequence of putting together a steam dredge boat; 2nd, the repair of the groin at Elphinstone's bridge; and 3rd, the cutting of a portion of the channel at the Sadras bridge left undone, for traffic accommodation till the bridge was finished. These

works were carried out from the repair funds of the canal and their cost is stated as follows :—

Dredge boat	Rs.	325	4	7
Groin	„	43	0	3
Cut	„	800	0	0
Total...		1,168	4	10

The District Engineer states, that by the cut having been made, an isolated portion of the canal ½ a mile long, was added to the navigation.

There are some items in the bill stated to have been transferred from the model boat accounts. The District Engineer explains with reference thereto, that the stores purchased for the model boats were found to be in excess of those required, and the portion remaining was transferred to the general repair fund of the canal, as the articles were very well suited for the conservation of the canal.

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
4th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1859, No. 2661.

The bill is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 53. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7145.

I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate, amounting to Rupees (1,990) one thousand, nine hundred and ninety, for the repair of the Halasagur tank in the Kulighi talúq of the Bellary district.

1 Letter from District Engineer, dated 14th October 1859, No. 261.
1 Abstract estimate.
1 Letter from Collector, dated 11th October 1859, No. 244.

2. This tank was breached in May 1851, and on the 4th November of that year an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,505-11, was sanctioned by Government, and work to the extent of Rupees 1,432 executed. The bill for this work received the sanction of Government, in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 13th September 1854, No. 1086. The tank was again breached in October 1852, and an estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,109-13-2, for its repair was prepared by Mr. Kemp, late Assistant Revenue Surveyor, but it appears, that as the highest revenue derived from the tank, before it was breached, was small in proportion to the expenditure proposed; the estimate was not recommended for sanction.

3. The Ryots have now expressed a desire that the tank should be restored, and the Collector recommends the same, to prevent further injury to the cultivated lands under the tank, which will otherwise become unfit for cultivation; and because he considers it absolutely requisite for the preservation of the existing revenue, which is Rupees 500.

4. The estimate has been duly examined, and found to be moderate but sufficient; and I beg to recommend the entry of the work in the budget.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2662.

The Chief Engineer will be requested to supply further information respecting the present state of the tank and the nature of the repair needed, and also respecting the amount of the former and present revenue, and the probable increase by the execution of the work proposed.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 55. Read the following.

No. 6900.

List of Bills of the Civil Architect for works executed on emergency, submitted for the sanction of Government.

Date of Bills.	Audit No.	Description of Works.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	To what years' expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
1859. Octr. 19.	1372	2nd part or final bill for repairing the sky lights and the four buttress rooms of the light house, Madras.................. 1st part bill sanctioned by Government on the 12th August 1859, No. 1929, for Rupees 73-2-6.	44	12	0	1859-60	Executed on emergency by order of the Chief Engineer, No. 5413, dated 15th November 1858.
,,	1373	2nd do. for repairing the walls, doors and windows, &c., of the Commissariat Audit office, and making certain repairs and alterations to the privies.......................... 1st part bill sanctioned by Government on the 23rd July 1859, No. 1766, for Rupees 104-13-10.	20	7	0	Do.	Executed on emergency with reference to a memorandum from the Barrack Master, No. 982, dated 30th November 1858.
,,	1375	Making two channels for the new road in the Government house compound, Madras, and erecting a picottah to one of the wells in the garden.............	26	0	9	do.	Executed on emergency by order of the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 15th July 1859.
,,	1376	Making certain alterations to the venetian window shutters of the Private Secretary's room in the Government house, Madras..........................	69	11	0	do.	Do. dated 5th April 1859.
,,	1379	Supplying and fixing three pairs of glazed and pannelled shutters complete, to the breakfast hall of the Government house, Madras..............................	120	0	0	do.	Do. do. 28th June 1859.
		Total Rupees......	280	14	9		

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
4th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Chief Engineer.

No. 56. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2663.

The bills are sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 57. Read the following letter from Colonel R. BAIRD SMITH, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, 17th October 1859, No. 7190.

In communicating the approval of the Honorable the President in Council to the expenditure sanctioned by the Government of Fort Saint George during July last as per Return for that month, forwarded with your letter No. 2131, dated the 5th ultimo, I am directed to request that the attention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council may be drawn to the remarks of this Government with reference to item No, 7 as communicated in this office letter No. 4606, dated the 23rd September 1858.

2. Item No. 8 has been separately confirmed in my letter No. 7036, dated the 7th instant.

3. In communicating these sanctions it is however to be understood that the limit placed on expenditure under the orders of the Government of India in this department No. 4879, dated 18th July 1859, is not to be exceeded.

No. 58. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2664.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department with reference to paragraph 10 of the order of December 2nd 1858 No. 2594.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 59. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 9th November 1859, No. 7063.

No. 2416, dated 11th October 1859.

1 Original letter from the District Engineer of Salem, No. 712, dated 29th October 1859.

Referring to the orders noted in the margin, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that on the 21st October last, the District Engineer of Salem inspected the hospital and stables under construction at the Remount depôt near Ussur.

2. Captain Gahagan reports* that the hospital has been completed in a satisfactory manner, according to General Beresford's specification. A small cook-room and privy being required, the District Engineer ordered the immediate construction of these buildings, the cost of which he believes will be about 45 Rupees.

* No. 712 dated 29th October 1859.

3. With regard to the stables, the work as it appears from the particulars supplied by the District Engineer, is proceeding satisfactorily.

4. The District Engineer states, that it will not be practicable to complete the entire building prior to the end of the current official year, but probably 16 stalls will be ready for use some time in December next. Captain Gahagan, however, hopes to complete and hand over the stables to the Agent for Remounts in May 1860, five months earlier than the time he reported,† as the probable period for the completion of this work.

† Vide letter No. 227, dated 30th June, submitted with my letter No. 4740, dated 8th September 1859.

No. 60. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2665.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department with reference to Colonel Atkinson's letter of the 8th October.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 61. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7153.

1 Letter from the District Engineer.

With reference to the order of Government, No. 2149, dated 7th September, I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency in Council, the accompanying letter No. 333, of the 25th October, received from the District Engineer of Malabar, and to request that sanction be accorded to Rupees (1,000,) one thousand, annually, for keeping in repair the cantonment roads in Cannanúr, in supersession of the sum of Rupees (3,408,) three thousand, four hundred and eight, already provided for in the budget for that purpose.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2666.

Referred to the Military Department with reference to the order in this department dated 7th September 1859 No. 2149.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 63. Read the following letter from J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 1762.

Proceedings of Government in its Public Works Department, dated 13th October 1859 No. 2438.

I have the honor to acknowledge the proceedings of Government noted in the margin, and the papers which accompanied them.

2. Before advising on the question suggested by Government, it appeared to me necessary to call for further information from the Chief Engineer and from the records of the late Military Board.

3. This further information I applied for and obtained.

4. After careful consideration, I arrived at the conclusion, that the late Colonel Atkinson's estate was *not* legally liable for the loss (Rupees 2,826-3-11), consequent upon Mír Muhammad Hussain's default, or for any part of it; and that no proceedings would be instituted against Colonel Atkinson's executors, (or representatives), with the slightest hope of success.

5. I thought it desirable to lay the papers before the Advocate General for his consideration, and I subsequently conferred with him thereon.

6. I now forward a copy of his opinion and return the papers above noted, and

7. I beg to suggest that the amount in question shall not be written off to profit and loss at present, but retained as an outstanding credit on the public books; I being authorised to take such proceedings in respect of it as I may think advisable, after Mír Muhammad Hussain's debt to the Garrison Engineer's Department, has been satisfied in the manner explained in my letter to the Civil Architect of the 15th of August last, No. 1436, or at any earlier period that I may think fit.

COPY—OPINION.

In order to decide whether Colonel Atkinson's estate is liable in this matter, it is first necessary to consider, whether, and how far, Mír Muhammad Hussain is liable; for it is clear that Colonel Atkinson's liability arises only out of the liability of Mír Muhammad Hussain, and upon his failing to make that liability good.

2. I have not the fact sufficiently before me to enable me to say, whether Mír Muhammad Hussain and his under suppliers (as they are styled), could prove that the loss in question resulted

(either wholly or in part) from the sudden and wholly unforeseen stoppage by Government of the works for which the supplies in question had been ordered, and seem to have been in process of collection and preparation when the sudden stoppage occurred; but it seems likely and probable that a good deal of loss would result therefrom, without any fault on the part of Mír Muhammad Hussain, or his under suppliers; and so far as such loss could be proved to have resulted from this cause, i. e. from the acts and orders of Government, so far, in my opinion, Mír Muhammad Hussain would not be liable, but Government would have to put up with the loss consequent upon their own acts.

3. If, however, Government could prove, in opposition to the evidence which Mír Muhammad Hussain and his sub-suppliers might give, that the loss in question did not result, or only partly resulted from the sudden stoppage of the works, then to such extent, I am of opinion, that Mír Muhammad Hussain would be decreed to be liable to Government.

4. Supposing Mír Muhammad Hussain then to be liable, and unable to make good his liability, then comes the question, how far Colonel Atkinson, who employed him, and advanced him the money of Government, in order to enable him to furnish supplies to Government, is liable for his default.

5. He would be so liable in my opinion, if he either violated or neglected any specific rule or order of Government, bearing on such cases, or if he were guilty of gross negligence as regard the interests of Government, and the funds entrusted to him.

6. The 37th paragraph of the revised code of regulation of 7th February 1823, required Engineer officers in the position of Colonel Atkinson to give certain security, and Colonel Atkinson accordingly entered into a bond, dated 23rd January 1851, in the penal sum of Rupees 30,000, conditioned for his duly accounting for all sums to be advanced to him by Government, and to indemnify Government, for any loss arising from his not adjusting his accounts with them according to the custom of the service.

7. This bond, however, cannot, in my opinion, be made applicable to the present case. The Chief Engineer's letter to the Government Solicitor, dated October 29th "shews that Colonel Atkinson must have passed his accounts with the Military Board, and that the bond ought to have been returned to him, according to its terms; but moreover, the condition of the bond, as it appears to me, would not apply to the present case. The money was really advanced to a contractor, and the advance was bonâ fide and proper. To prove these facts, would, in my opinion, be held to be a sufficient accounting within the meaning of the condition of this bond. The only question seems whether Colonel Atkinson ought to have take security from Mír Muhammad Hussain for these advances and on this point, this bond is wholly silent.

8. The Chief Engineer in his note to the Government Solicitor of 20th October, forwards two orders of Government, respecting the taking of good security from contractors, &c., dated respectively, 18th May 1858, and 5th February 1859; but admits that he "*cannot* find that "there was *any* order of Government, making Executive officers responsible for procuring adequate security from contractors *in Colonel Atkinson's time*."

9. It appears to me, therefore, clear, that Colonel Atkinson in omitting to take substantial security, did not violate or neglect any rule or order of Government.

10. It remains then to be considered, whether, in omitting to take such security from Mír Muhammad Hussain, Colonel Atkinson was guilty of gross negligence whereby the loss in question was occasioned to Government; for this is what Government would be obliged to allege and to prove if they were to sue Colonel Atkinson's executors.

11. The defence of course would be, that the loss arose from the act of Government itself, and that had the stoppage of the works not taken place, the supplies would have been duly furnished, and that Mír Muhammad Hussain's character and antecedents justified Colonel Atkinson in trusting him.

12. I have not the facts before me sufficiently to enable me to say how far Colonel Atkinson's executors would be likely to be able to prove this, or Government be able to disprove it.

I can only say, that in my opinion, the mere omission to obtain what ultimately turns out substantial security for advances to a contractor who has established a character for honesty, and who for a series of years has faithfully worked out all advances made to him, would not (especially in the absence of any positive rule requiring such security to be taken), be held by any Court to amount to gross negligence, such as would render Colonel Atkinson's estate liable to Government.

13. I cannot, therefore, advise Government to sue Colonel Atkinson's executors. I do not think such an action would be successful.

(Signed) THOS. SYDNEY SMYTH,
Advocate General.

November 1, 1859.

(True Copy.)

J. R. BOYSON,
Government Solicitor.

No. 64. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2667.

1. Ordered that this letter together with its enclosure be forwarded to the Chief Engineer with reference to his letter of the 30th September 1859 No. 5593.

2. The Government Solicitor advises that the balance still outstanding against Mír Muhammad Hussain shall not be written off to profit and loss, but shall be retained as a credit of the Public Works Department; he (the Government Solicitor) being authorized to take such steps from time to time for its recovery, as he may think advisable. The Government observe however that the balance has been reduced from above 6,000 Rupees to Rupees 2,826-3-11; that there appears to be some force in the defaulter's allegation that he sustained heavy losses through the sudden stoppage of work in 1857; that the rates of his contract are stated by Captain Hitchins to have been far below the market rates; and that no fraud is imputed to him. Under these circumstances the Government are unwilling to press him further; and they accordingly authorize and direct that the balance now outstanding against him viz. Rupees 2,826-3-11 be written off to profit and loss.

3. It is now necessary to revert to the Chief Engineer's letter of the 30th September, in order to express the strong disapproval of Government of the agreement made by Captain Winscom with Mnttusámi Múdali. By this contract Muttusámi was to supply the articles at rates 2½ per cent. below those allowed in the estimate, though these latter are stated to be twenty per cent. below the present market prices; further, of these inadequate prices, the contractor was to receive only nine-tenths, the remaining tenth being devoted to the liquidation of the debt due by the former contractor. The necessary consequence of this arrangement, and it is strange that Captain Winscom did not foresee it; was that Muttusámi attempted to protect himself from loss by supplying very inferior articles; and this being disallowed by Captain Hitchins, he broke down.

Chief Engineer's letter paragraph 6.

4. The late order of Government directing an entire change in the system of supply at the Presidency, will put a stop for the future to all such irregular proceedings, and no further order is here necessary. The Chief Engineer has properly authorized the Garrison Engineer to refund to Muttusámi the stoppages made from him under the contract; if the refund has not yet taken place, it should be made forthwith. The security lodged by Muttusámi appears to have been already returned to him.

Chief Engineer's letter paragraph 20.

A copy of this order will be communicated by the Chief Engineer to Captain Winscom.

5. The Chief Engineer will be requested to report for the information of Government the details of the arrangement existing with respect to the balance due by Mír Muhammad Hussain to the Garrison Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 65. Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 10th November 1859, No. 565.

After the recovery of the amount due by Mechanical Engineers R. Boyle and Fisher, from their salary and allowances, on account of advances made to their families in England, a sum of Rupees 1,523-15-9 remains due to them, as noted in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of the salary of Mr Boyle, from 7th December 1858 to 11th May 1859, at Rupees 83-5-4 per month,........	430	1	9
Amount of do. from 1st to 29th October @ Rupees 166-10-8 per month........	155	14	8
	586	0	5
Amount of compensation for rations of do. from do. to do........	21	2	2
Amount of additional allowance of do. from do. to do. do........	58	0	0
Amount of house rent of do. from do. to do...	23	6	2
	688	8	9
Amount of the balance of retrenchment remaining to be recovered........	583	5	4
Remaining....	105	3	5
Amount of family payment due to Mr. Fisher, from 20th September 1858 to 31st August 1859, at Rupees 83-5-4 per mensem, ...	884	1	2
Salary for September and October........	322	9	4
Additional allowance for do. do.	120	0	0
Compensation for rations for do do.	43	11	8
House rent for do, do.	48	6	2
	1,418	12	4

2. In the covenants of Messrs. Boyle and Fisher, it is agreed that one year's wages is to be forfeited by them; if they be found guilty of any breach in their covenants.

I have the honor to request that consequent on their dismissal, containing in G. O. No. 2549, dated 29th October, you will obtain for me the orders of Government, whether the balance due as per margin, should be withheld from them and credited to Government in part fulfilment of the conditions above quoted, or be paid to them.

No. 66. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2668.

Referred to the Chief Engineer for early report with reference to his letter dated 25th ultimo No. 6498.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 67. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 9th November 1859, No. 1527.

Communicating a despatch from the Home Government, relative to the difficulties in executing leases and contracts under Act 21 and 22 Victoria chapter 106, section 40. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 88-89.)

No. 68. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2669.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 69. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 574.)

Approving the suggestion for working the diving bell by means of a teakwood frame floated on a raft. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 1-2.)

No. 70. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1859, No. 2670.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for early attention.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 71. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6612.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, an estimate, amounting to Rupees 350, for repairing the travellers bungalow at Covelong, received from the District Engineer of Chingleput.

1 Letter from the District Engineer of Chingleput, No. 1054, dated 13th October 1859.
1 Estimate and 1 List.

2. This estimate has been recommended by the Collector and District Engineer for the sanction of this office, but as will be observed from the list which accompanies it, the valuation set on the building is only Rupees 162, and as the amount of the estimate for its repair far exceeds the value of the building, the rules in force preclude me from sanctioning the same. It is stated that the date of the last repair of the bungalow cannot be ascertained, but it is believed to be more than 20 years since any repairs were done to it.

3. The estimate has been examined in this office, and the rates therein allowed, although in some respects low, will, it is stated, be sufficient, as a portion of the old materials will be brought into use. As the bungalow in question is very useful to commanders of vessels loading salt, and it is reported to be in a ruinous condition, I beg to recommend for the early sanction of Government, the estimate now submitted, which will be executed from the repair funds at the disposal of the District Engineer of Chingleput.

No. 72. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2671.

The estimate submitted with this letter is sanctioned for immediate execution.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 73. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 16th November 1859, No. 2672.

The fort of Kambam having been dismantled, the Government desire that the Collector of Karnúl will report without delay, what has been done with the space occupied by the walls and ditch of the fort, and whether there is any reason why the ground obtained by levelling them should not be sold by auction. Pending orders on this point, the ground will not be allowed to be occupied.

2. The Collector will also report whether the interior of the fort is occupied, and how. If it is not occupied, he will report whether that also may not be similarly divided into convenient lots, and sold.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 74. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Lieutenant-Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., dated 16th November 1859, No. 2673.

In paragraph 36 of Lieutenant-Colonel Yule's letter, 18th July 1859, No. 4879, the Government of India requested explanation of the circumstances under which it had become necessary to dismantle the Kambam fort in Karnúl, at an expense of 5,690* Rupees.

* No. 163, budget statement II of 1859-60.

I am directed to state in reply for the information of the Government of India, that the officer commanding the Ceded districts represented to Head Quarters that the north gate of the fort was in a dangerous state, and recommended that it should be pulled down. In placing this

representation before Government, the Quarter Master General of the Army conveyed the Commander-in-Chief's opinion of the desirableness of entirely dismantling the fort, which he understood was altogether in a dilapidated state. The Government concurred with His Excellency in opinion, and directed the necessary measures being taken for giving it effect.

3. The estimate sanctioned for the purpose amounted to Rupees 5,960; but the sum actually expended was Rupees 7,225-6-8.

No. 75. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 9th November 1859, No. 7062.

I have the honor to forward an original letter,* from Colonel Hugh Cotton, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Company, applying for 12 months leave of absence for Mr. R. Smith, a 1st Assistant District Engineer, employed in the Godaveri division; in order to his being employed under the company on a salary of Rupees 700 a month, and Rupees 150 extra for field expenses; and request with reference to my letter† noted in the margin, that sanction may be accorded to this application.

* Dated 7th November 1859.

† No. 6757, dated 1st November 1859.

No. 76. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2674.

The Government grant leave of absence for twelve months to Mr. R. Smith, first Assistant District Engineer of the Godaveri division, for the purpose of being employed under the Irrigation Company. Mr. Smith's place will be filled up temporarily, but upon full allowances and subject to the conditions specified in the latter part of the order of the 5th instant No. 2600.

2. The Chief Engineer will make a recommendation for filling the vacancy.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 77. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6806.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of Government, dated 28th September 1859, No. 2335, I have the honor to forward herewith, a letter from the District Engineer of Ganjam, from which it will be observed that out of the funds allotted to his district for the current official year, he proposes to incur an outlay of Rupees 500, which will enable him to lay the foundations of the proposed bridge over the Bendigedda, on the road from Kimmedi to Púndi, and complete the work about the beginning of the next official year, without any risk of injury from freshes.

Letter from District Engineer, Ganjam, dated 18th October 1859, No. 258.

No. 78. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2675.

The course proposed is approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 79. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 6879.

No 2398, dated 8th October 1859.

*No. 294, dated 25th October 1859.

With reference to the orders of Government marginally quoted, I have the honor to forward herewith an original letter* from the Collector of Nellore, explaining that the fact of the deficiency of the fixtures in the Talúq Kacheri at Kavelli was only brought to his notice last year, and that he shortly afterwards addressed the District Engineer on the subject.

2. Mr. Elton also remarks, that on reference to the list of examinations for the month of September 1855, by the late Civil Engineer of the 2nd division, no mention is made of any deficiency in this respect.

No. 80. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2676.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 81. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 6696.

Adverting to a petition from the ship merchants of Nursapoor and Moodapolein in the district of Rajahmundry, representing the difficulties experienced at the Nursapoor port referred for my report by the Honorable the Governor, I have the honor to submit, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th January last, No. 264, a letter from the Executive Engineer in charge of the Godaveri division, stating that it will be impossible to submit a report on the bar of the Nursapoor river till after the north-east monsoon.

Dated 19th September 1859, No. 88.

2. The District Engineer will now be called upon to submit the report in question as soon after the monsoon as practicable, and on its receipt in this office it will be laid before Government.

No. 82. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2677.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 83. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6814.

With reference to the orders of Government, No. 2551 of the 29th October, I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement, received from the District Engineer of Trichinopoly, shewing the expenditure incurred on account of works damaged by the floods from May to September 1859, exhibiting in the aggregate Rupees 1,58,979, this amount is subdivided into irrigation, Rupees 1,48,905, and communication, Rupees 10,074.

1 Letter from the District Engineer, No 781, dated 25th October 1859, with 1 statement.

2. In forwarding the statement, the District Engineer observes, that the delay has arisen in his not having understood the order of Government, No. 1890 of the 6th August 1859, as calling for a special report on the expenditure.

3. The District Engineer of Tanjore has forwarded a statement for the month of August 1859, shewing the expenditure of the damaged as well as the other works in the district. The document has been returned for revision, with a request that one may be supplied exhibiting the expenditure for damaged works only from May 1859, as in the case of the Trichinopoly district.

4. The District Engineer of Trichinopoly enters into a detail of the repairs performed by his department, and presents what I trust will be considered a generally satisfactory account of the present state of the district, though there are drawbacks in the bad condition of some of the roads.

No. 84. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2678.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 85. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 5th November 1859, No. 6932.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, paragraph 6, to state that the Tambercherry ghát having been selected for the line of communication between Wynaad and the low country of Malabar, I am of opinion that the District Engineer's report of the 19th of January 1859, No. 15, submitted in Colonel Faber's letter of the 21st February 1859, No. 8076, has satisfactorily established the correctness of the line or trace chosen for the ghát by three officers, Captain Bean, Lieutenant Tennant and Mr. H. B. Smith.

October 31st 1859, No. 2562.

2. This conclusion would doubtless be more satisfactory had Colonel Lawford been able to inspect the trace, and to confirm the views of the district officers; but I cannot see that it is at all desirable now to despatch that officer to the ghát; for no one, however able, could form an opinion of the relative merits of contiguous lines for one pass without trial traces, which often occupy a considerable time, and would, in the case of Colonel Lawford, detain him most injuriously from his other duties.

3. On these grounds I have considered it right to depend upon the District Engineer's report of the line of ghát, believing it to be supported by sufficient evidence.

No. 86. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1859, No. 2679.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 87. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 22nd October 1859, No. 6443.

With reference to the proceedings of the Madras Government, marginally noted, directing that battá at one anna per diem should be paid to all peons, delayets, duffadars, &c. of the Collector's office, receiving salaries up to Rupees

15th March 1859, No. 329.

(7) seven per mensem, when travelling on circuit, and paragraph 3* to other servants whose pay is less than 10 Rupees, and who were excluded from the benefit of both orders, I have the honor to solicit the sanction of Government, for a similar indulgence being extended to the lascars drawing 7 Rupees per mensem, and other servants in the Department Public Works, drawing less than 10 Rupees per month.

* 24th September 1859, No. 1294.

2. The servants attached to the offices of the different Officers of the Department Public Works in the provinces, are constantly on the move, and the cost of travelling, and retaining the means of travelling has of late been much increased.

No. 88. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2680.

Paragraph 1. In this letter the Chief Engineer recommends that the grant of battá, authorized by the orders noted in the margin, may be extended to lascars and other servants of the Public Works Department drawing less than 10 Rupees a month.

Revenue order 15th March 1859, No. 329.
Do. 24th September 1859, No. 1294.

2. It is observed from the book of civil establishments for 1857-58 that the only servants drawing less than 10 Rupees a month on the Public Works establishment, besides those attached to the annicut, channel and other similar establishments who from the nature of their duties are supposed to be stationary and to whom the battá rules do not apply, are lascars and apprentices. As respects the former the late Chief Engineer fixed their pay with reference to the harassing nature of their duties at the uniform rate of 7 Rupees a month, but the arrangement was partly altered by Government, the salary of the greater number having been fixed at 6 Rupees. The apprentices have now been abolished.

3. It is therefore not clear to what classes of servants it is proposed to apply the battá rules, and the Government request Colonel Bell will supply more specific information on this point.

(Signed) J. D. BUORDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 89. Read the following letter from J. J. FRANKLIN, Esq., Superintendent of Marine; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 4450.

In obedience to the order conveyed in the proceedings of Government of the 28th May 1859, No. 1290, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of freight and passage engaged on account of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works up to the 30th September 1859.

No. 90. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2681.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 91. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6610.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying letter from the District Engineer of Tanjore, reporting that he has appointed Trivengadatha Iyengar, a Sub-Overseer, 2nd class, 3rd grade, vice Smith, remanded to his regiment.

No. 169, dated 13th October 1859. Letter from the District Engineer of Tanjore, No. 169, dated October 13th 1859.

2. Trivengadatha Iyengar, has not passed the examination prescribed for a Sub-Overseer. He is at present Ameen at the lower annicut, and as such he is

reported to have rendered important services to the department. The Districit Engineer states, that he is peculiarly qualified for the post of executive agent, that he has had much experience in the execution of Public Works, and that he has afforded material assistance in the construction of the bridge across the Coleroon at the lower annicut, and on the completion of the Korekay aqueduct, and but for him, the latter work should not have been completed in the last season, on account of the very disadvantageous circumstance in which the executive was placed in respect to that work.

3. I have the honor to recommend, under these circumstances, that the appointment of Trivengadatha Iyengar as Sub-Overseer, 2nd class, 3rd grade, may be confirmed by Government, and the Civil Auditor authorized to pass his abstract.

4. Trivengadatha Iyengar should not be promoted to a higher class, unless he renders himself eligible to it by passing the prescribed examination for a Sub-Overseer.

No. 92. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2682.

1. The recommendation roll to which the District Engineer appeals, as exhibiting the qualifications of Trivengadatha Iyengar, contains nothing whatever as to his ability to keep accounts. Before acceding to the present request, the Government wish to be satisfied on this point, which appears to them essential to the efficiency of a Sub-Overseer charged with any executive duties.

2. If the recommendation roll is in an established form, it is an omission that it makes no provision for supplying this essential information; and the defect should be remedied. It will be better also that all such periodical and other returns, should be on printed forms. The form of the recommendation roll for promotion to any rank should obviously contain places for all the particulars which enter into the examination for promotion to that rank.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 93. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7147.

1 Letter from Garrison Engineer, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 577.
1 Abstract estimate.

With reference to the proceedings of Government, dated 25th October 1859, No. 2514, I have the honor to submit herewith, a letter received from the acting Garrison Engineer, explaining the absolute necessity for the proposed expenditure in laying down a new line of cast iron pipes from the Government water works to the fort.

2. The troops and inhabitants in the garrison are supplied with water exclusively by means of these pipes. Whenever, therefore, the main pipe is out of order, the supply of water is stopped, and this Captain Rawlins remarks, has become of frequent occurrence of late, in consequence of the very decayed and carroded state of the pipe.

3. The present main pipe, moreover, is incapable of supplying the required quantity of water, the demand for which is much greater now than in previous years. It seems also expedient as remarked by the Garrison Engineer, to have two lines of moderate sized pipes instead of one large one, inasmuch, as if either gets out of order, the other can conduct the water and no hinderance in the regular supply will take place.

4. It is proposed to repair the old pipe as soon as the new line is laid down, for until the latter is completed this cannot be done, as the supply of water would, during the repair, be entirely cut off.

5. The pipes were not in the bad state last year in which they were subsequently found to be, when a considerable portion of the line was opened out. The necessity for laying down a new line of pipe was not, therefore, foreseen. Captain Rawlins urges the necessity for the work provided for in his estamate of 42,000 Rupees being sanctioned and commenced as soon as pos-

sible, as the increasing disrepair of the present main pipes will render it impossible to supply the fort with water. It has been ascertained that the Garrison Engineer has sufficient money to meet the expenditure from his general funds, or at least the cost of so much of the work as can be done, till the sanction of the ensuing budget. Some time must elapse before the pipes can be procured from England, and considering the urgent necessity of the work, it is inexpedient to lose so much of valuable time. I would, therefore, recommend that the Garrison Engineer should be authorized to make the necessary arrrangements for procuring the pipes from England, and that the estimate herewith returned should receive the early sanction of Government.

No. 94. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2683.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department with reference to proceedings in that department dated 21st ultimo No. 3725.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 95. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 9th November 1859, No. 571.

Directing that the present mode of levying pilotage dues at Paumbem and the rates charged shall continue in force. } (*Vide* Marine Proceedings from 1st to 10th November 1859, Nos. 28 at 30.)

No. 96. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2684.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 97. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 1554.

Calling on the Magistrate of Madura for explanation of the delay in disposing of the case of embezzlement of public money by Sub-Overseer, Runga Ráo. } (*Vide* Judicial Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 42-43.)

No. 98. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2685.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 99. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th October 1859, No. 6643.

3 Original letters with
1 Sketch.
1 Draft letter.

* From District Engineer, dated 23rd August 1859.
To do. 20th September 1859.
From do. 25th do. "
From do. 15th October "

With reference to paragraph 27 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 24th November 1857, No. 2167, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, the accompanying* correspondence with the District Engineer of Ganjam, respecting the Poondy bar.

2. The Government in their orders above quoted, on information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton, noticed as an interesting fact that the mouth of the Poondy river, which formerly closed every year during the dry season, had been open for three years. Captain Harington now reports that, though he does not doubt its possibility,

yet he is not by any means certain that the mouth of that river was ever open for three consecutive years, and that no reliance could be placed on the individual on whose authority Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cotton hazarded the statement. If the bar ever was open for the above period of time continuously, he is of opinion, that it was due either to moderate winds and currents from the S. and S. W. causing a diminution in the deposits of sand across the mouth, or to greater land drainage from unusually heavy local rains.

3. Captain Harington reports that the bar is now open at A. B., vide sketch accompanying.

4. The reports of the District Engineer, dated 23rd August and 25th September 1859, though not directly bearing on the question mooted in the orders of Government under reply, are nevertheless interesting as elucidating the peculiarities of the Poondy bar, and are, therefore, forwarded for the information of Government.

No. 100. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2686.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 101. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 7128.

September 5th 1859, No. 542.
" 28th " " 626.
October 3rd " " 640.
" 24th " " 737.
" 29th " " 788.

5 Original letters from the District Engineer of Madura, with their 11 enclosures.

I have the honor to submit the accompanying letters from Executive Engineer, late in charge of the district of Madura, and from the District Engineer on the subject of a breach of contract made for the work of an aqueduct and an under tunnel, included in the Madura town water project, and of a suit filed by the District Engineer against the contractors in the Subordinate Court of Madura.

2. The works in question were contracted for by the late Major Marshall with the approval of the District Engineer, the late Captain Scott, and the contracts appear to have been drawn up with the proper formalities; but Major Marshall's advances were excessive, and the consequence was, that when only two-thirds of the work were finished, the contractors ceased their operations with a large balance of outstanding advances against them.

3. Captain Ryves, finding that the contractors had done nothing during the working months of the present year, instructed the Government Vakeel to prosecute them, and a suit was accordingly filed in the Subordinate Court. This irregular proceeding was not reported, and only transpired in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Harington, Executive Engineer in charge of the district, that the contractors should be sued under Act No. XIII of 1859. Captain Ryves in answer to enquiries from this office, forwarded copies of the contracts and security bonds, with a valuation of the work and statement of advances, and expressed his concurrence in Mr. Harington's suggestion. A petition received about the same time from two of the contractors, who prayed that the suit against them might lie over till they could make arrangements for the execution of the remaining work, was referred to the District Engineer, who was also, in answer to his letter of the 28th of September, censured for his irregularity in filing a suit without the sanction of Government, and directed to supply full explanation as required in the order of the 23rd of June 1857, in proof that there was good reason to expect a successful issue to the suit. He was also informed, that as he had made himself personally responsible for any costs or damages that might be awarded by the Court, he might withdraw the

September 5th 1859.

September 28th 1859.

suit if he thought proper to do so, unless such a proceeding would prejudice the right of Government to prosecute the claim on its own account.

4. The explanations submitted by the District Engineer consist of copies of the plaints, answers and replies laid before the Court, and seem sufficient for a decision on the part of the Government as to the course now to be taken. In reporting upon the two contractors' petition the District Engineer states, that he has offered to quash the civil process if they will enter into a new contract, which he expects to guarantee by the penalties of Act No. XIII of 1859. I have in a former letter expressed my doubts of the applicability of the Act to contractors who are not themselves workmen; and without knowing any thing of the views of its framers, I can hardly suppose that they could intend to subject contractors in general to the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrate; for such a law would, I think, render it impossible to obtain contracts for works from persons of respectability, who ought to be bound, not by criminal penalties, but by tangible securities.

In letter October 29, 1859.
October 20, 1859.
Dated October 31st 1859, No. 6692.

5. My opinion on the present case is, that, if the execution of the remaining work by the contractors can be ensured by any new arrangement, it would be better to drop the civil suit, which it appears will not be decided for a long time.

6. The balance due by the contractors appears from the statement of advances and valuation to be Rupees 4,090-4-8, of which 2,044 are said to be due by the two contractors who have petitioned. Such at least appears to be the meaning of the statement in paragraph 2 of the District Engineer's letter of October 20th, 1859.

7. Captain Ryves explains in his letter of the 29th of October 1859, that he did not understand the order of Government of the 23rd of June 1857, to apply to suits for recovery of advances from defaulting contractors; but as the prohibition of civil suits is general, I cannot say that the explanation is at all satisfactory. I regret to find from paragraph 2 of the same letter, that several other suits have been filed by the District Engineer without authority. The statement of these will, when received, be submitted to Government.

No. 102. ORDER THEREON, 17th November 1859, No. 2687.

Ordered to be referred to the Government Pleader together with the original enclosures, (to be returned) for his early opinion as to the measures proper to be taken in the case reported by the Chief Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 103. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 6607.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin, to submit the accompanying estimate for completing the Vellore bridge over the Palaur, amounting to Rupees 23,590.

September 15th 1859, No. 2227.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford has, in his letter of the 10th of August 1859, No. 3685, reported, with regard to the cause of this additional demand, first, that when the revised estimate of Rupees 1,11,073 was submitted, it was unknown to the District Engineer or overlooked by him, that an excess of Rupees 5,063 had already occurred upon the amount of Rupees 1,613 entered in the said estimate for cut stone; and secondly, that a large excees afterwards occurred upon the remaining works.

1 Letter from District Engineer, North Arcot, No. 2109, January 20th 1859, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. No 2404, March 8th, 1859.
1 do. „ 449, July 13th, 1859, with 1 enclosure.
1 Memorandum by Mr. Brock, August 10th, 1859.
1 Letter from District Engineer, North Arcot, No. 600, August 12th, 1859, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. from Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford, Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, No. 35, dated September 17th, 1859.
1 do. from District Engineer, North Arcot, No. 832, September 24th, 1859, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. do. No. 888, October 3rd, 1859, with 2 enclosures.
1 do. do No. 957, October 15th, 1859.
1 do. do „ 983, October 20th, 1859, with 1 enclosure.
1 Estimate.
1 Statement.

3. The late acting District Engineer, Mr. Dopping, knew nothing of the excess upon the cut stone when the last estimate was submitted, and in his letter of the 20th of January 1859, No. 2109, paragraph 3, ascribes his ignorance to the "absence of Mr. Howard, and all others who were acquainted with the facts." In a subsequent letter of the 8th of March 1859, No. 2404, paragraph 6, Mr. Dopping reminds the Chief Engineer, "that the revised estimate was submitted by me within $2\frac{1}{4}$ months from the date of my taking charge of the district, and long before the accounts had been got into such a state as to be thoroughly examined," and in paragraph 8, he again urges that, as there was no cash book for the 1st division for the year in which the cut stone work had been done, no one, not previously connected with the work could, in the short time allowed, and without Mr. Howard's assistance, have ascertained the true expenditure.

4. Under these circumstances, it does not appear that Mr. Dopping can be held responsible for the blamable omission of the extra cost of the cut stone from the revised estimate; for it was not his fault that the accounts were unintelligible; and I think that the responsibility for this state of things must be fixed upon his predecessor, Captain Mayne, who should have insisted on clear accounts for comparison of the expenditure and estimate of so important a work.

5. The cause of the excess on the cut stone is fully explained in paragraph 9 of Mr. Brock's memorandum, from the information supplied by Mr. Howard. The rate per cubic yard—for this species of work allowed in the estimate was only Rupees 11, while it is said to have been properly 16, when the estimate was prepared, and to have since risen to 30. Besides this encrease, the salary of a European stone cutter cost Rupees 725, and stone of the value of Rupees 1,500 lying in the bed of the river, was lost in the freshes.

6. The excess of Rupees 5,063 on the stone work being deducted, there remains for the excess on works executed after the submission of the revised estimate, Rupees 11,184, of which Rupees 9,323 is put down to the arches, 1,835 to the approaches and roadway, and 26 to superintendence. The statement containing these particulars not appearing to be satisfactory, the Auditor of the Central circle, Mr. Brock, was deputed to Arcot, to investigate the matter. Upon his report, I caused a valuation to be made of the works said to have been executed since the submission of the last estimate, and sent it to the District Engineer for verification and explanation.

Dated August 10th 1859.

7. Captain Prendergast in his reply states that, the later works were under-estimated by the Auditor Mr. Brock, and submits a memorandum shewing in detail the works in question, and exhibiting the excess as before. This statement is, I presume, justified by the accounts, to the satisfaction of the District Engineer; and I consider it unnecessary to pursue the enquiry any further, for Captain Prendergast has evidently taken great pains to ascertain the facts of a case, in which he has had no personal concern.

October 3rd 1859, No. 888.

8. According to the memorandum, Mr. Horgan had charge of all the arch work on which the excess of Rupees 9,323, five-sixths of the whole, took place. But Mr. Horgan was subordinate to Lieutenant Clay, upon whom the responsibility for the "actual additional cost," stated at Rupees 2,848-3-10 was fixed by Mr. Dopping. I have, therefore, procured an explanation from Lieutenant Clay through the District Engineer.

Letter March 8th 1859, No. 2404, paragraph 12.

9. Lieutenant Clay in his letter herewith submitted, ascribes the excess on the arch work in the first place to the extra expense of hiring bricklayers from Trichinopoly, and as the rates (or wages) paid to them equalled those paid by the railway Engineers, Lieutenant Clay, comparing the cost of the arch work with that of the ordinary brick work at the Vellore station, is surprised at the moderate amount of the former. This is not a satisfactory explanation, and Lieutenant Clay is evidently ill informed of the facts, since it appears from Mr. Brock's memorandum, that the number of bricklayers employed on the arch work was far in excess of the data, and it is reasonable to conclude that this excess was mainly owing to want of good arrangements and superintendence, though it may be conceded that the proximity of the railway works, executed in a still more costly manner, must have rendered it difficult to procure the due amount of labor from the workmen at the bridge.

October 17th 1859, in letter from District Engineer, October 20th, 1859, No. 983.

Paragraph 12.

Secondly, Lieutenant Clay states that the removal of the bridge centres was a very expensive operation, being effected piece by piece to allay the fears of the workmen, excited by the accident in striking one centre which had deprived Lieutenant Boyd of his life. He adds that the cost of transporting the centres to the Palaur annicut was charged to the accounts.

Thirdly, the excess on the approaches is stated by Lieutenant Clay to have occurred not in forming them, but in maintaining the new embankments after completion. This explanation differs from that of Mr. Supervisor Howard, who affirms that the earth work of the approaches was under-estimated one half; and it appears to me unsatisfactory, since the expenditure upon the approaches after August 1858, amounted to Rupees 4,301, of which 1,835 or nearly 43 per cent. was in excess, an amount far too great to be charged to maintenance.

Mr. Brock's report paragraph 13.

10. With regard to the defects of the estimate, Lieutenant Clay must be considered, according to his own account, to share the responsibility with Mr. Horgan and the officiating District Engineer, Mr. Dopping.

Paragraph 5.

11. Lieutenant Clay also inspected and checked the bridge accounts, but it no where appears that his check was an intelligent one, or that he was at all aware of the extra cost of the works under his superintendence. On the other hand, as Lieutenant Clay was ill for seven weeks, during which a large portion of the excess occurred, and absent for one month of that period, he can be charged only with a portion of the responsibility for ignorance of the accounts.

Paragraph 6.

12. The ignorance of the officiating District Engineer appears to me more blamable. He might not have been able to prevent the excess, but he ought to have been aware of it as soon as it began to take place, and to have reported it to this office.

13. Unless such reports are made, the Central office cannot supervise expenditure satisfactorily, especially when it is proceeding rapidly, as in the case of the Vellore bridge, for the progress reports do not supply the requisite information in sufficient time, and the office is, therefore, necessarily dependent on the special information of the District Engineer, who is able at any moment to inspect the accounts, and to compare the expenditure with the estimate.

14. I submit the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford, who explains that his report had reference only to the operations from February 1858. I have carefully examined the whole correspondence from that time, and cannot find that there was any report from which to conclude that the expenditure was exceeding the estimate. Colonel Lawford on the 1st of June 1858, reported an

September 17th 1859.

Letter No. 17, submitted in Chief Engineer's letter of June 1st 1858, No. 745.

inspection of the bridge on the 27th of May, and stated that he had not been able to procure an account of the expenditure, which I find must have at that time been in excess of Mr. Horgan's estimate by about Rupees 6,000, besides the former excess on the cut stone work of 5,063; as will appear from the following statement, which must of course be regarded as only approximate.

	Rs.
Expended to cessation of works, (Captain Prendergast's statement, dated July 13th 1859)............	1,12,907
Expended to end of May 1858, (Mr. Dopping's letter, May 28th 1858, No. 163, submitted in Chief Engineer's letter, June 1858, No. 750)............	92,572
Remains expended between May and cessation............	20,335
Expended after Mr. Horgan's time, (Captain Prendergast's statement, in letter dated October 3rd 1859)............	8,979
Remains expended between May and August by Mr. Horgan...	11,356
Mr. Horgan's whole expenditure, (Mr. Brock's statement, paragraph 1.)	31,255
Remains expenditure between February and May............	19,899
The amount spent on the arches alone was............	29,653

	Mr. Horgan's whole outlay.		Outlay on arches.		Outlay between Feby. and May.		Outlay on arches between February and May.
∴ as	31,256	:	29,563	::	19,899	:	18,878
			Excess on arches.				Excess on arches between February and May.
and as	29,653	:	9,324	::	18,878	:	5,936

15. Besides the excess on works done, the estimate for those which remain requires to be augmented as follows:—

	Estimate.			Additional amount required.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Baling and cutting channel............	2,500	0	0	1,181	15	11
Superintendence............	4,607	2	8	250	0	0
Flooring............	7,080	15	0	3,395	4	0
Scaffolding and sundries............	5,871	1	5	1,210	0	0
Parapet walls............	1,650	0	0	1,381	14	0
Pointing in chunam............	3,250	0	0	824	6	0
Blocking course and cornice............	2,062	8	0	39	14	0
Excavating foundation............	1,500	0	0	440	3	0
				8,723	8	11
Add excess on former works.						
Cut stone............	5,062	10	5			
Arches............	9,323	6	6			
Approaches............	1,834	8	1			
Superintendence............	26	5	2			
				16,246	14	2
				24,970	7	1
Deduct estimated amount for rough apron not required............	1,380	7	1	1,380	7	1
or requiring sanction............ Rupees				23,590	0	0

16. There has been considerable difficulty in admitting the District Engineer's new data, to which he adheres after some correspondence; and as I find no sufficient ground for altering them, I have, as the best way of procuring a reduction of the actual cost, requested the District Engineer to endeavour to contract for the works.

From District Engineer, August 12th 1859, No. 600.
From do. September 24th 1859, No. 832.

17. Besides the encreased rates, there is additional work provided for in the new estimate, as explained in the District Engineer's letter of the 13th of July, No. 449. He states, that the old measurements of the flooring were incorrect, that the thickness of the parapet has been encreased from 12 to 15 inches, and that the general sums before allowed for pointing in chunam and excavating foundation have proved inadequate. The rough stone apron referred to in the same letter is not required in addition to the flooring, and has, therefore, been struck out of the estimate.

18. I have not admitted the proposed deduction of the value of the centres, because the Palaur annicut bridge for which they were intended has been countermanded, and the Arcot bridge is not sanctioned or even estimated. The centres should, therefore, as they have been already paid for, be charged to stores. Their cost can hereafter be deducted from the estimate for the new bridge, and they can then be re-transferred from the stores.

Order of Government, dated Augt. 27th 1859, No. 2060.
From District Engineer, October 15th 1859, No. 957.

19. I have not ordered the execution of the flooring, as the monsoon would interfere with the work, but it should be commenced in January, if there are funds sufficient for it. If not, it can be postponed till May.

20. I trust that under the foregoing explanation, the Government will recommend for the sanction of the Government of India, the supplemental estimate of Rupees 23,590.

No. 104. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2688.

1. With this letter, the Chief Engineer forwards with reference to the Proceedings of Government dated 15th September 1859 No. 2227, a third supplemental estimate amounting to Rupees 23,590 to complete the bridge over the Palaur river at Vellore; furnishing explanation at the same time as to the causes which have led to this additional demand.

2. The order of 15th September above referred to reviewed the history of this bridge, and noticed in general terms the causes of the excess over the estimate in the cost of the structure. These were 1st improper omissions from the estimate; 2nd an undoubted rise in the cost of labour and materials, especially in the case of a work so near the railway; and 3rd mismanagement on the part of the executive.

3. The last of the three is the only one for which the present officers of the department can be held responsible. One most conspicuous piece of mismanagement is noticed in paragraph 7 of the order already adverted to; viz. that the District Engineer habitually neglected the work, and left it to the unassisted care of a subordinate, generally a young and inexperienced officer. For this, it was noticed that the late Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer of the circle were in part responsible, as they might and ought to have seen that so important a work was under proper supervision. It may here be observed, with reference to Colonel Lawford's letter of the 17th September 1859 to the Chief Engineer, that there was no intention in the order of referring to him in particular; he was acting Chief Engineer from July to December 1858, but the Government are not aware that he was Superintending Engineer of the Centre circle while the bridge was in building.

4. From Colonel Bell's present letter,* it sppears that Captain Mayne, late acting District Engineer of North Arcot and now Executive Engineer of Bangalore, is mainly responsible for the absence of proper accounts of the work, which led to the omission from the last estimate of the extra cost of the cut-stone.

*Paragraph 4.

5. Lieutenant Clay also appears blamable in the matter of accounts; and he must share with Mr. Horgan the blame of a large part of the increased cost of the arches, resulting from wasting a great deal of labour on them from bad organization and arrangements. The Government desire that this be pointed out to both Captain Mayne and Lieutenant Clay. Mr. Horgan it is observed, is not now in the department.

Paragraph 11.

Paragraph 9.

6. With these remarks, the Government resolve to recommend the supplemental estimate amounting to Rupees 23,590 now submitted by the Chief Engineer for the sanction of the Government of India. The whole of the works provided for have already been completed; with the exception of those in the margin.*

* Flooring under the arches
Pointing with chunam.

7. The mode proposed by the Chief Engineer for treating the centrings is proper; their cost will be charged to the head of "stores" not to the bridge.

Paragraph 18.

8. Adverting to paragraph 17 of the Chief Engineer's letter, the Government request that officer to call upon the District Engineer to explain his reasons for increasing the thickness of the parapet walls to 15 inches when the estimate allowed only 12; and Colonel Bell will be good enough to give his opinion as to the propriety of the change.

9. The necessity of early report to the Chief Engineer where estimates are likely to be exceeded is obvious. In the present case, it seems that even the District Engineer was in entire ignorance of the state of the expenditure in the absence of correct accounts. Colonel Bell will take care that all District Engineers understand their duties in this respect; viz. both to have exact and punctual accounts, and duly to report expected excess in the cost above the estimate.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 105. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., dated 18th November 1859, No. 2689.

1. I am directed to report for the information and early orders of the Government of India the insufficiency of the second supplemental sanction of Rupees 22,500 granted in July* 1858 for the bridge over the Palaur river at Vellore, and the necessity that has now arisen for a third supplemental grant. The amount now stated to be necessary for the completion of the structure, is Rupees 23,590.

* Letter dated 16th July 1858 No. 3323.

2. The original estimate for this bridge sanctioned† in 1855 amounted to Rupees 72,673. In addition to this amount, the Government of India have already accorded‡ sanction to two supplemental estimates amounting together to Rupees 38,400; and including the sum now asked for, the total sanction for the work will stand at Rupees 1,34,663.||

† Letter dated 26th January 1855 paragraph 19.

‡ Letters dated 9th April and 16th July 1858 Nos. 1666 and 3323.

			Rs.
Original estimate	72,673
First supplemental	15,900
Second do.	22,500
Total sanction	1,11,073
Now wanted	23,590
Total	1,34,663

3. On the 10th August 1859, the Deputy Chief Engineer then in charge of the Central office reported that a third supplemental sanction would be required to complete the bridge. In proceedings dated 15th September following No. 2227, this Government reviewed the case, and noticed in general terms the causes of the excess over the estimates in the cost of the structure. These were 1st culpable omissions from the estimate; 2nd an undoubted rise in the cost of labour and materials, especially in the case of a work so near the railway; and 3rd mismanagement on the part of the executive. The Government also called upon the Chief Engineer to submit a full and distinct

explanation of the causes for the further demand of funds for completing the bridge. Colonel Bell's reply dated 28th ultimo is herewith submitted. In explanation of the causes which have led to the additional demand, he states, 1st that when the last estimate was prepared it was unknown to the District Engineer chiefly from the absence of proper accounts, that an excess of Rupees 5,063 had already occurred upon the amount of Rupees 1,613 therein entered for cut-stone, and secondly that a large excess subsequently took place upon other works; viz. Rupees 9,323 on the arches, 1,835 for the approaches and roadway.

4. The excess on the cut-stone is explained to be owing to the rate per cubic yard for this species of work allowed in the estimate having been only Rupees 11, while it was properly 16 at the time and has since risen to 30. It is further stated that the salary of a European stone cutter cost Rupees 725, and that stone of the value of Rupees 1,500 lying in the bed of the river was lost in a fresh. The excess in arch work Colonel Bell attributes to want of good arrangement and superintendence; and the removal of the bridge centres, it is stated, was a "very expensive operation being effected piece by piece to allay the fears of the workmen excited by "the accident in striking one centre which had deprived Lieutenant Boyd of his life." The explanation furnished in respect to the extra expenditure on the approaches is deemed unsatisfactory by the Chief Engineer. Lieutenant Clay the executive officer reports it to have occurred not in forming the approaches but in maintaining the new embankments after completion, while Mr. Supervisor Howard affirms that the earth work of the approaches was under-estimated one half. Besides the excess in the items just noticed, the estimate for certain others enumerated in paragraph 15 of Colonel Bell's letter requires to be augmented.

5. The accompanying proceedings of this date contain the orders passed by Government on Colonel Bell's report. Captain Mayne late Acting District Engineer of North Arcot and now Executive Engineer of Bangalore appears to be mainly responsible for the absence of proper accounts of the work, which led to the omission from the last estimate of the extra cost of the cut stone. Lieutenant Clay also appears blamable in the matter of accounts, as well as for a large part of the increased cost of the arches resulting from waste of labour on them through defective organization and arrangements. The Government have desired the Chief Engineer to point out these serious defects to both Captain Mayne and Lieutenant Clay.

6. I am directed to add that the Government believe the Executive branch of the Public Works Department to be now more alive to its duties; and that they hope that such instances of mismanagement as that presented by this case are not likely to recur.

7. Little satisfactory as the management of the work has been, the Governor in Council desires me to request the sanction of the Government of India for the sum now required for its completion viz. Rupees 23,590.

No. 106. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 3974.

Resolving to forward to the Government of India the correspondence on the experimental platform at the Mount for 68 pounder gun. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 10 @ 12.)

No. 107. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2690.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 108. Read Indent on the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance in charge of Camp Equipage Depôt by the Assistant to the Chief Engineer dated 4th November 1859, for Tents of the value of Rupees (374-5-8) three hundred and seventy-four annas five and pice eight required for the use of the Europeans employed in fitting up dredges punts &c. on the island and shipping and in receiving stores on the north beach.

ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2691.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 109. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir M. CUBBON, K. C. B., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Bangalore, 14th November 1859, No. 25.

With reference to Mr. Secretary Bourdillon's letter of the 2nd November last, No. 2578, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that Captain Wilkieson, Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Mysore, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the Mysore Government, for the purpose of enquiring in how far the interests of Madras Provinces may be affected by the proposed Dam across the Huggri river; and directed to communicate with Captain Fisher, District Engineer of Bellary.

No. 110. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2692.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 111. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 6695.

No. 1204, 22nd June 1857.

1 Summary of reports.
2 List of military buildings.

On the receipt of orders of Government as per margin, a Circular was addressed to all District Engineers, calling for returns of any military buildings, which, having fallen into disuse, might be made over to their charge; and requesting them, after consulting with the military and revenue authorities, to suggest the most advisable course for the disposal or appropriation of such buildings. These returns have now been received, brought up to a recent date, and the information contained in them is embodied in a summary, which I have the honor herewith to submit.

Summary of reports from all District Engineers in reply to Chief Engineer's Circular No. XLIX of 27th June 1857.

GANJAM.

No military buildings fallen into disuse.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Ditto ditto.

GODAVERI DIVISION.

Only buildings in disuse are those within the old fort walls at Ellore, which were disposed of by Government to the Church Mission Society.

KISTNA DIVISION.

None except the puble buildings at Condapilly, which would be convenient if a detachment of disciplined Police were stationed there: cannot suggest any other use for them.

NELLORE.

Old place of arms at Nellore in disuse, was ordered to be taken down and materials sold for benefit of Government in Minutes of Consultation, 12th September 1854. Old barracks at Ongole in disuse, might be used as a store shed and shelter for an Overseer, whenever one is located there. This course was sanctioned by late Chief Engineer.

CUDDAPAH.

No military buildings in disuse.

BELLARY.

No military buildings in *disuse* in this district, but there is a considerable number vacant shewn in a separate paper marked A. The Major General Commanding the Ceded Districts, remarks, under date 8th February 1858, that "as great changes are in contemplation in regard to "the fort and buildings of Bellary, he is at present unable to offer any opinion as to the disposal of those that are vacant."

KARNUL.

No military buildings in disuse.

CHINGLEPUT.

No military buildings in disuse.

NORTH ARCOT.

The following are the military buildings at Ranneepet fallen into disuse and proposed by the military authorities to be made over to the Department of Public Works.

Military building, No. 1...... Occupied by the Head Assistant Collector on a monthly rent of 45 Rupees.

Post Office.......................... Do. as Post Office.

Lock Hospital .... Do. by convicts' as Jail under the charge of the Collector.

The District Engineer states, that the house lately occupied by the Head Assistant Magistrate is a good private house, which any resident may occupy, the Post office and Jail may be given over to the departments to which they belong, and that there is no reason for these buildings being made over to the Public Works Department.

SOUTH ARCOT.

No military buildings in disuse.

TANJORE.

Ditto ditto.

TRICHINOPOLY.

A small building with out-houses at Pootoor have been given up to Department of Public Works, the latter is occupied as a school house by 21st Regiment N. I. Out-houses are in the way of ventilation of lines; proposes to pull them down and sell the materials. Major General commanding is of same opinion, old barracks and garrison hospital in Trichinopoly fort are in disuse: are very much out of repair, suggests their being sold.

MADURA.

No military buildings in disuse. The fort at Dindigul, the Collector reports, is still in the occupation of the Military Department and under the charge of the officer commanding Dindigul.

Tinnevelly.

In disuse at Palamcottah; Field Officer's quarters lately occupied by detachment artillery, now used as a school-room by the Chaplain, under authority of officer commanding division.

Arsenal, one room is used as a tent godown.

" Shed used by officer commanding for keeping the field pieces, doolies and escalading ladders.

The Collector cannot find any use for the buildings. District Engineer suggests they might with advantage be made use of, for his office and establishment, and the arsenal sheds can be made use of as a store for machinery and for workshops.

There are also the following attached to the artillery barracks for which District Engineer cannot suggest any use.

2 Cook rooms.	1 Privy.
1 Prison room.	1 Gun shed.
1 Plunge bath.	1 Wash house.

Coimbatore.

No military buildings in disuse.

Salem.

Ditto ditto.

Canara.

Only a temporary barrack at Sircy for Her Majesty's 66th Regiment, which not being wanted, it is proposed to sell by auction.

Malabar.

At Paulghaut is an old building, had been used as a powder magazine; is falling into ruins, and should be pulled down.

Civil Architect.

None under his charge.

Garrison Engineer.

None in disuse.

Bangalore.

None in disuse in Mysore division.

Jackatalla.

None in disuse within his Executive charge.

APPENDIX A.

List of Military buildings vacant in the Cantonment of Bellary.

Sheds for doolies and sick carts.

Foot artillery school.

In Hill Fort.

3 Powder magazines.

Officers guard room.

Barracks.

3 Store rooms.

In Cantonment.

2 Places of arms.
1 Store room.
1 European Regimental Hospital.
Bangalore gate guard room.
Chittledroog do.
1 New European barracks with family rooms attached.
1 do. do. do.

No. 112. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2693.

The Chief Engineer will communicate with the Board of Revenue and with the Military, authorities, respecting the disposal of the buildings enumerated in enclosure I of his letter, and then submit a definite recommendation to Government. Buildings and premises not required for any public purpose, should in general be sold by auction, as they are. But where, for any reason, this would be inconvenient, the buildings may be sold to be removed.

2. It is expected that this order will be replied to with more promptitude than the former one.

3. It is observed that some of the buildings in the present list are still occupied for military uses.

4. The paper will be communicated to the Military Department, with reference to the order in that department dated June 3rd 1857.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 113. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 3976.

Approving for immediate execution the estimates for flooring the European skittle alley and guard room at Cannanúr with boards, and the fives court with granite and calling on the Chief Engineer for further report. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 14-15.)

No. 114. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2694.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 115. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 3985.

Sanctioning the purchase, through the Revenue Department, of the land required for the proposed new lines at Mangalore, at a cost of Rupees 2,263-3-9, and the advance of Rupees 8,720 for hutting the 51st Regiment Native Infantry. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 38 at 40.)

No. 116. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2695.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to the proceedings dated 13th October 1859 No. 2441.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 117. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 1539.

Ordering the purchase of certain spots and the erection of the tannahs at Chintadrepettah, Big Parcherry and John Pereiras. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 11th to 19th November 1859, Nos. 12-13.

No. 118. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1859, No. 2696.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 119. Read the following letter from C. A. ROBERTS, Esq., Officiating Post Master General; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 2838.

I have the honor to mention for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and such notice as may be thought fit, my personal experience of the condition of the southern trunk road between Trichinopoly and Madras. I allude to that portion of it, between Trichinopoly and Ooloondoorpett.

2. Though travelling with relays of bullocks and always two pairs to my carriage, and with the occasional assistance of coolies, I was 40 hours travelling these 77 miles, and that not including halts at bungalows.

Within seven or eight miles of Trichinopoly, in spite of the two pairs of bullocks and six coolies pushing, my transit sunk deep into the mud, and there I was detained some five hours, till the morning dawned and a further supply of coolies could be procured.

3. This, judging by the condition of the road nearer Madras is quite beyond the ordinary effects of the season on a road in a proper state of repair.

4. The mails for the last six weeks have in consequence been greatly delayed, and the mail contractors complain frequently, and with justice, of the heavy losses incurred by the breaking down of their horses.

5. I would also, though not a mail-cart road, beg to remark on the approach to Trichinopoly from Caroor, which consists, as it appeared to me, of one long line of mud, beginning some seven miles east of the Ambirávati, and extending to the precincts of Trichinopoly town.

I noticed along a great portion of it, heaps of gravel or laterite lying at regular intervals, either in the middle or at the sides of the roads, and there they have lain apparently for some time past.

6. To the different inquiries I have casually made, I have been almost invariably informed, that the hands of the Engineer officers are tied for want of funds. It is under this impression that I address the Government direct upon the subject.

No. 120. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2697.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the Chief Engineer, with the request that he will explain the cause of the very bad condition of the trunk road No. 8, as described by the acting Post Master General, notwithstanding the liberal maintenance allowance. He will also direct the execution of such work as may be immediately practicable, to improve its present state.

2. The attention of the Chief Engineer will also be called to Mr. Roberts' remarks on the road from Trichinopoly to Caroor. It is observed that so long ago as 10th December 1858, the late Chief Engineer reported, in reply to an order pointing out the bad state of this road, that

orders had then recently been given for the execution of an estimate of Rs. 30,000 for reforming and metalling this road. Its present condition, and the cause of the circumstance noticed by Mr. Roberts, viz. that the road is nearly impassable from mud, while heaps of material lie close by and seem to have been so lying for some time; calls for explanation, which should be furnished without delay.

(Signed) J. D. BUORDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 121. Read the following letter from Captain F. H. RUNDALL, Consulting Engineer, Irrigation Company; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 14th November 1859, No. 4.

I have the honor to report to you for the information of Government, that I have been requested by the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company, to meet him in consultation at Bangalore, and to proceed from thence to Bellary, Karnúl, &c., for the purpose of inspecting the sites of the proposed works, the lines of canal, the reservoirs, &c., and that I propose leaving for Bangalore on the 15th instant.

2. With this commencement of my duties, I shall be better able to form right opinions on the proposed works, and afford such information to the Government as they may require.

No. 122. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2698.

The course proposed in this letter is approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 123. Read the following Circular from Colonel R. BAIRD SMITH, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to the Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, dated Fort William, 24th October 1859.

I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to transmit for future guidance, copies of an approved plan of a Hospital for the women and children attached to a regiment of European Infantry. This building should have a site assigned to it in connection with the regimental hospital, from which, however, it is to be quite apart. A proportionate reduction should be made from the general plan of the hospital forwarded with this Office Circular of the 25th February 1858.

No. 7404.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Madras for information with ten copies of the plan referred to.

(Signed) R. BAIRD SMITH,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 124. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2699.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer and to the Military Department.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 125. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 16th November 1859, No. 7293.

2 Letters from Mr. Kemp, dated 28th October and 8th November respectively.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. A. P. Kemp, late a Supervisor in the Department Public Works, preferred his claim for arrears of pay during his suspension, viz. from 23rd August to 11th October 1858, on the following grounds.

1st. That three punishments (contrary to British law) suspension, imprisonment and removal from the Department Public Works were awarded to him for one offence, for which he was tried at the Supreme Court, and found guilty on the 11th October 1858.

* Page 547, Grant's Circular Order.

2nd. That in accordance with Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 1899* Military Department, dated 9th June 1857, he should have been dismissed immediately on the charge being preferred, to prevent any subsequent claim for salary on the same being proved, and that as this course was not adopted, and as he was only suspended, he considered himself entitled to the ¾ of his pay undrawn from the date of his suspension to that of his conviction.

2. To enable the Government to pass orders on Mr. Kemp's claim, it may be necessary to give a summary of his case. On the 1st July 1858, a charge of forgery was preferred against Mr. Kemp by one of his contractors. The case was at first investigated at the Police office, and the magistrate considering that there was sufficient evidence, committed him for trial at the Supreme Court. At the Session of October 1858, he was accordingly tried, and on the 11th idem was convicted.

No. 1530, dated 4th August 1858.

3. Mr. Kemp was suspended first on the 1st July 1858, and the Government approved of the suspension in the Extract Minutes Consultation marginally quoted. As, however, the order directing the suspension was by an oversight not communicated to Mr. Kemp, application was made to Government on the 20th September for the grant to him of his full salary up to the 23rd August, (the date of his committal for trial), and on the 27th September 1858, No. 1994, the Government in accordance with the officiating Chief Engineer's recommendation, sanctioned the measure. Immediately on Mr. Kemp's conviction, (11th October 1858), application* was made to Government for his removal from the Department Public Works, which in Extract Minutes Consultation No. 2265, dated 27th idem, was authorized.

* Dated 12th October.

4. From the foregoing summary, the Government will observe, that Mr. Kemp's statement that three punishments were inflicted on him for one offence, is altogether groundless and incorrect, as on his committal for trial, no other course was open for adoption, but his immediate suspension. On his conviction for the offence with which he was charged, the Court awarded its sentence, and this necessarily led to his removal from the Department Public Works.

5. With reference to the 2nd ground on which Mr. Kemp's application is based, it is to be observed, that the order contained in Extract Minutes Consultation, Military Department, No. 1899, dated 9th June 1857, was clearly superseded by one of a subsequent date, viz. Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 2384, dated 24th December 1857, Public Works Department, which ruled that, " persons not in the military service of Government, employed in the Department " Public Works, who shall for any cause be suspended from the exercise of their functions, shall, " during such suspension, be entitled to receive ¼ only of their regulated salaries; the grant of " any additional amount being reserved for the consideration of Government on the decision come " to, regarding the offence for which their suspension may have taken place."

6. Under these circumstances, and as the result of Mr. Kemp's trial on the charge preferred against him, was most unfavorable to himself, I informed him on the 3rd instant, that I was altogether precluded from recommending the grant of any portion of the salary forfeited by him during his suspension.

7. On the 8th instant, in a communication addressed to me, Mr. A. P. Kemp again prefers a claim for arrears of pay, and states that he has "called on Mr. P. B. Gardon, Solicitor at Law

"to prosecute the Government for the amount due to him." I have, therefore, thought it best to lay the papers before Government for their orders; but in doing so, I would beg to observe, that as the Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 2384, dated 24th December 1857, Public Works Department, was published for general information in the Fort Saint George Gazette, and that as Mr. Kemp was a Government servant at the time of its publication, he was amenable to that as well as to the other rules laid down by Government; I therefore, beg to express my opinion, that under the circumstances above represented, Mr. Kemp is in no way entitled to the portion of his salary forfeited during his suspension.

No. 126. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2700.

Ordered to be referred to the Government Solicitor for early report whether Mr. Kemp is entitled in law to claim full pay during the time that he was under suspension. The Chief Engineer will be requested to furnish Mr. Boyson with any papers that he may require to enable him to form an opinion on the case.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 127. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 2701.

The Government is of opinion that the time has arrived for the Commissariat department to assume its proper duty of forwarding Government stores by the Godavari, to the military stations which will be supplied by that route.

2. The Commissary General will accordingly select a qualified officer for this service, who will act in the closest concert with the Engineer of the Godavari district. The steam boats and other means of transport belonging to the Government will be made available to the utmost possible extent; and if more are wanted, the Commissariat should endeavour to enter into satisfactory contracts.

3. It must be clearly understood that the *depôts* will be at Madras or elsewhere near the sources of supply; and that what is desired at Kakináda and on the Godavari is proper means of transhipment and conveyance.

4. Captain Stevens, who is at present employed in forwarding the Government stores on the Godavari, will act for the present in the same capacity under the directions of the Commissary General.

5. The Commissary General is desired to give his immediate attention to the execution of the order which has been given for breaking up the Commissariat establishment at Masulipatam.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 128. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th November 1859, No. 7282.

I have the honor to report that Messrs. Rodham and Tyndall, Probationer Engineers of the 1st class, who arrived from England last month, and who have been appointed to do duty in the Godavari division, have been waiting in hopes of getting a passage to Kakináda in a Govern-

ment steamer. It does not appear probable that there will be one for some time, and they therefore hope the Government will give them passages in the "Governor Higginson" steamer, which it is expected will leave this about the 22nd instant.

2. I also request that a passage may be sanctioned in the "Governor Higginson" to Masulipatam for Lieutenant A. J. Filgate, Engineers, appointed to do duty in the Kistnah division.

3. Messrs. Rodham and Tyndall solicit permission to draw their salary for the current month before leaving Madras, for which I request the sanction of Government.

No. 129. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2702.

The Government authorize the provision of a passage on board the steamer "Governor Higginson" for Messrs. Rodham and Tyndall to Kakináda, and for Lieutenant Filgate to Masulipatam.

2. The Government also permit Messrs. Rodham and Tyndall to draw their salary in advance for the current month.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following letters.

No. 130. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 21st September 1859, No. 5280.

With reference to the orders of Government marginally quoted,* I have the honor to forward an original letter from the District Engineer of Chingleput, explaining in detail the transaction reported upon by the Collector, in connection with the repair of the Veeraragaven sluice of the Tirunirmalai tank near Palaveram.

1 Letter from District Engineer, Chingleput, No. 659, dated 22nd August, 1859.
1 do. from do. No. 642, dated 16th September, 1859.
1 do. from officiating District Engineer, Tanjúr, No. 170, September 28th, 1858.
* No. 1930, dated 12th August 1859.

2. By certain arrangements made in December last, in consequence of the death of a Sub-Overseer of the 1st class, the District Engineer placed two Sub-Overseers of the 2nd class, in charge of the Sydapett and Poonamallee tálúqs, with instructions to forward their accounts to Overseer Vélumailu Mudali who had charge of the three military cantonments of Saint Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee and Palaveram, Vélumailu, however, was not required to inspect and examine the works in those tálúqs, but merely to exercise a proper check on the accounts submitted to him by the Sub-Overseers entrusted with their charge.

3. Towards the end of January last, Raugáchári made a verbal application to Vélumailu Mudali for the contract, for the work above alluded to, amounting to Rupees 194; the Overseer at first refused to comply with his request, as on a former occasion when he made him an advance of 560 Rupees for the supply of bricks, Raugáchári sold the bricks to another individual without making good the advance to the Overseer, who was under the necessity of suing him for the amount; but subsequently on Raugáchári agreeing to take the contract without any advance, and with an understanding that on the completion and approval of the work, the amount of the estimate, minus the charge for superintendence due to Kistna Rào, (deputed by Vélumailu to superintend the work), should be taken in part liquidation of the debt (Rupees 560) due by him, the Overseer consented to the terms and gave him the contract.

4. No written agreement, however, was entered into with Raugáchári for two reasons, in the first place, because no advance was made for the work; secondly, if an agreement were given, and the work found not to progress favorably, it could not have been cancelled, without waiting for the stipulated period set forth in that agreement.

5. It was Kistna Ráo's duty to have given his whole time and attention to the superintendence of the work, instead of which it was shewn by the evidence that he was engaged by Raugáchári in the purchase of chunam in the neighbourhood. During the former's absence the sluice was broken up, and when he returned to the tank he had seen 42 stones, which Ráugáchari stated were all that he discovered. Kistna Ráo personally reported this circumstance to Overseer Vélumailu Mudali, who was at Sydapett, and on the latter ascertaining from Kistna Ráo that the stones (2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long) were not of a sufficient length, he did not order them to be used for the sluice. The District Engineer observes, that the Collector was wrong in stating that Kistna Ráo was all the time at Oddapollium and never went near the sluice, for he appears to have been present at the re-building of it. The day following that on which Kistna Ráo reported the discovery of the 42 stones, the Overseer received a letter from Raugáchári reporting that 42 stones had been found, and requesting that he would send Sub-Overseer Sanjívi Ráo to sell them to him. No reply was sent to this letter, but instructions were given to the Sub-Overseer that the stones were not to be sold until he (the Overseer) had personally examined them.

Paragraph 4 of Collector's letter to Government, No. 36, dated 6th August 1859.

6. When the District Engineer received the information that Raugáchári had been removing the stones, he proceeded to the spot on the 18th March, and on the same day charged him before the Magistrate, who accordingly sent a Peon to apprehend Raugáchári. Captain Moberly observes, with reference to the 9th paragraph of the Collector's letter stating, that when the District Engineer rode out to the village to enquire into the matter, Raugáchári acknowledged to him that he had removed the stones with Vélumailu's permission, and was to give credit for them in his accounts, that no such evidence was given by him, and that it is incorrect. Captain Moberly was never put on his oath before the Magistrate, nor any deposition taken from him. In his deposition before the Principal Sadr Amín, he said nothing of the kind. Captain Moberly further states, that on his going to the sluice he enquired from Raugáchári where the stones were, and was informed that he had removed them from the sluice to be taken care of, as he had received no reply to his letter to the Overseer requesting him to sell the stones. Raugáchári never made any statement to him about the removal of the stones with Vélumailu's permission, or his giving credit for them in his accounts, nor had he done so when Vélumailu was giving his evidence, but this was only mentioned in his defence before the Magistrate. For these reasons, Captain Moberly considers the statement of Raugáchári, that he had previously made a verbal engagement with the Overseer for the purchase of the stones, as utterly false.

Paragraph 9 of Collector's letter.

7. It will be observed from Raugáchári's deposition before the Magistrate noticed in the review by the Sessions Court of the Principal Sadr Amín's decree, that he removed the stones from the sluice between the 25th February and 4th March, and his letter to the Overseer, reporting the discovery of the 42 stones and requesting to purchase them, is dated the 7th March, from which it is clear that Raugáchári removed the stones without the knowledge or consent of Vélumailu.

8. With reference to the 6th paragraph of the Collector's letter, Captain Moberly observes that in his evidence before the Principal Sadr Amín Kistna Ráo denied that he had ever been present at the *breaking* up of the sluice, and he is, therefore, not aware at what place and time the Moonsiff's evidence was given; and in reference to the Overseer, in his examination before the Magistrate, having made no allusion to the offer he received from Rungáchári for the purchase of the stones while he produced the written offer before the Principal Sadr Amín. Captain Moberly states, that Vélumailu's evidence was only regarding the contract, and to his recollection no questions were put to the Overseer by Raugáchári.

Paragraph 7 of Collector's letter.

9. The District Engineer further answers the remark of the Collector, that the least reflection should have convinced the Overseer that there ought to have been a greater number of stones in the old sluice than 42, by stating that the sluice was 20 yards in length, and 42 stones, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot broad, would just fit

Paragraph 9 of Collector's letter.

21 yards, and that it has been customary to build sluices, tunnels, &c., with brick walls and covering stones.

10. In conclusion, Captain Moberly observes, that the Magistrate committed the subordinates of the Public Works Department, to the Principal Sadr Amín, without giving them an opportunity of hearing what charges were preferred against them, or of making any reply to or a cross examination of the party on the statements in whose defence they were committed for trial. Vélumailu Mudali was only before the Magistrate for a short time on the 21st March, and the case lasted till the 31st idem. In the opinion of Captain Moberly, if a hearing had been allowed to the Overseer, he would have explained matters satisfactorily. Vélumailu Mudali, who has been long in the department, and for many years in the Chingleput district, has always borne a good character, while on the contrary, it is stated that Raugáchári is a man of notorious character, having been tried and convicted by Mr. Shubrick himself, when he was acting Session Judge, for the robbery of certain jewels from the Tirunirmalai pagoda.

11. With regard to the culpability of the parties concerned, it is stated by the District Engineer that Kistna Ráo ought to have remained at the work during the whole time of its construction. He did not do so, but very improperly allowed himself to be employed by the contractor Runga Ráo in purchasing chunam for him. He is suspected by the District Engineer of connivance with Runga Ráo, and is evidently not to be trusted; but as he was only a temporary servant it is sufficient to prohibit his being again entertained.

12. Overseer Vélumailu was informed by the District Engineer, that there was no necessity for his visiting the tálúq works, and cannot, therefore, be blamed for not doing so; but he is very much to blame for employing as a contractor a man who had already, according to his own account, cheated him; and his offence is aggravated by the fact that the contractor was, under the new engagement, to wipe off in part a debt to the Overseer himself, who had been justly held responsible for an unauthorized advance formerly made to the same contractor, Raugáchári. The District Engineer has not explained how it occurred that this contract was unknown to himself; and I have, therefore, called upon him to report the nature of the supervision which he exercises over his subordinates in such matters.

13. Sub-Overseer Sanjívi Ráo neglected his duty in not seeing the sluice broken up, and the materials of which it was composed; but he is in measure excused by the District Engineer on account of the other works of the tálúq requiring his attendance.

14. Had not the Court of Foujdári Adálat decided that the Public Works functionaries were not responsible for their acts in the matter to the Magistracy, but to the District Engineer alone. I should myself have strongly objected to the Magistrates proceedings in committing the District Engineer's subordinates for trial without the prosecution of that officer.

15. About a year ago, the Joint Magistrate of Tanjúr acted in a somewhat similar manner. He did not go to the length of committing the alleged offender; but on the mere complaint of another subordinate of the department he considered himself authorized to require from the District Engineer certain documents supposed to contain proof against the accused party. In this case the complainant had not the smallest interest in the matter; and I have always understood it to be an established rule that charges of fraud can be prosecuted only by the aggrieved parties.

16. The accompanying letter from Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) Boileau, late officiating District Engineer of Tanjúr, with its enclosures will afford information as to the case in question, upon which there has since been a long correspondence with the District Engineer, whose reports will be laid before Government when the subject is complete.

September 28, 1858, No. 170.

17. As Overseer Vélumailu, who bears an excellent character, has been subjected to the indignity of committal for an offence of which he has been acquitted by two Judges, and for which the highest Court has ruled that he ought not to have been committed at all, I do not recommend that he shall receive any further punishment for his very blamable conduct in regard to the contract.

18. I beg to add that the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Centre Circle, differs from my view of the responsibility of Overseer Vélumailu who he considers was not absolved by the District Engineer's orders from the duty of visiting a work within six miles of his station, and under an agent employed by himself. It appears to me, however, that the District Engineer has twice adverted to his orders for the very purpose of relieving Vélumailu from the responsibility in question.

No. 131. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 30th September 1859, No. 5591.

I have the honor, with reference to paragraph 12 of my letter of the 21st instant, No. 5280, to submit the accompanying letter from the District Engineer of Chingleput, stating that Overseer Vélumailu, did not inform him of the contract with Raugáchári because it was a verbal agreement which he did not look upon as a contract. It is clear from this that the Overseer wilfully concealed an agreement which he knew would not be approved by the District Engineer; but I have already expressed my opinion of the culpability of the Overseer.

September 24th 1859 No. 921.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the District Engineer's letter, I have enjoined him to exercise strict control over all contracts and agreements in his district for the future, and to warn his subordinates against conduct similar to that of Overseer Vélumailu Mudali.

No. 132. From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Government Pleader, Sadr Adálat; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 21st October 1859, No. 129.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the petition of Raugáchári was posted for hearing on Thursday the 20th instant; when the Court of Foujdári Adálat decided on referring again to the Sessions Judge, for information as to the nature of the further evidence he relies upon. When the case is again posted, I will attend and report the result for the information of His Excellency in Council.

Proceedings of Government, 12th August 1859, No. 1936, Public Works Department.
Letter from Government Pleader to Secretary to Government, 19th August 1859, No. 105.
Proceedings of Government, 24th August 1859, No. 2026, Public Works Department.
Letter from Government Pleader to Secretary to Government, 27th August 1859, No. 110.

No. 133. From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Government Pleader, Sadr Adálat; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1859, No. 138.

1. In continuation of the letter I had the honor to address to you as noted in the margin, I now do myself the honor of forwarding herewith, a copy of the order, passed by the Court of Foujdári Adálat on the 20th ultimo, as also of the Sessions Judge's return, and the Principal Sadr Amín's letter there referred to, and to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council that the Court of Foujdári Adálat have this morning refused to interfere with the order passed by the Sessions Judge.

21st October 1859, No. 129.

2. I will forward a copy of the order as soon as it is procured from the Court.

No. 134. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2703.

1. These letters relate to certain transactions connected with the rebuilding of a sluice in the Tirunirmalai village near Palaveram in the Chingleput district. The circumstances of the case are as follow.

2. Overseer Vélumailu Mudali, who was in charge of the works in the three military cantonments of Saint Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, and Palaveram, was in December 1858 put also in charge of the works in portions of the two tálúqs of Sydapet and Poonamallee. It was arranged by the District Engineer that the accounts of the works in those tálúqs were to be sent to the Overseer by the two 2nd class Sub-Overseers respectively in charge of them; but he was not to go into the tálúqs, and was only to see that the payments were properly made; though how that was to be done without visiting the works is not explained.

From District Engineer to Chief Engineer August 22nd 1859 paragraph 2.

3. In January 1859, one Raugáchári applied to Vélumailu Mudali for a contract to re-build a sluice estimated at Rupees 194, which had been sanctioned in the village of Tirunirmalai near Palaveram, Raugáchári, it is stated, bore a bad character, and had on a former occasion fraudulently broken an engagement which he had made with the same Overseer for supplying bricks, and for which he received an advance of Rupees 560. This advance having been made without authority, the District Engineer had held Vélumailu responsible for the amount.

Ibid ; paragraph 3.

4. It is stated that for this reason Vélumailu first refused Raugáchári's offer to build the sluice; but he ultimately accepted it, and made an engagement whereby Raugáchári was to build the sluice for the estimated amount, Rupees 194; but no part of the money was to be paid to him. One Kistna Ráo was to superintend the work on behalf of Vélumailu; his salary Rupees 10 a month was to be paid out of the sanctioned sum; and the remainder was to be credited in diminution of the former claim, for which, as already said, Vélumailu had been held responsible. It is stated that no written agreement was made with Raugáchári,* and the arrangement was not† reported to the District Engineer.

From District Engineer to Chief Engineer August 22nd 1859, paragraph 4.

* Note.—Raugáchári swore before the Criminal Court that the contract was *in writing*.

† From Chief Engineer September 30th 1859 above recorded.

5. In order to re-build the sluice it was necessary to open the bank and remove the old sluice. It was built either wholly or partly (it is not clear which) of granite stones, whereas modern sluices are usually built with a brick arch. The covering stones of the old sluice, if suitable, as they probably would be, ought however to have been used for the new one in place of the arch; but instead of that they were taken off by Raugáchári to Stréperambatoor. The circumstance that he was so taking away the stones was brought to the knowledge of the District Engineer (he does not say by whom) and he then went to the spot, and the same day charged Raugáchári before the Magistrate with making away with the stones, they being Government property.

6. The Magistrate examined the parties concerned, and Raugáchári then admitted having taken away the stones, but declared that they had been sold to him by Vélumailu for 100 Rupees. At the close of the examination the Magistrate discharged the accused Raugáchári, but committed Vélumailu, Kistna Ráo, and others, servants of the Public Works Department to the Criminal Court for "participation and connivance in embezzlement and misappropriation of public property." The Court acquitted and released the whole of the prisoners. The Magistrate appealed to the Sessions Court against this decision of the Principal Sadr Amín; but that Court upheld the decision, and further ordered that Raugáchári the original accused should be committed to the Subordinate Court for trial. The Magistrate disliking this order also, appealed again to the Foujdári Adálat, and that Court also supported the lower Court's decision respecting the persons committed by the Magistrate, on the ground that the Public Works Officers were responsible for their conduct in the matter to the District Engineer only. With respect to Raugáchári, as the evidence against him was that of his accomplices only, the Foujdári Adálat thought that the Sessions Judge would act wisely in dropping all idea of having him brought to trial. This the Sessions Judge declined to do;* and Raugáchári then appealed to the Foujdári Adálat who after making† a reference to the Sessions Judge, have now refused to interfere with the order passed by him.

From Magistrate August 6th 1859 paragraph 11 in Proceedings 12th idem No. 1930.

From do. do. paragraph 13.

* Proceedings of Session Court, June 21st 1859 in letter from Government Pleader 19th August 1859.

† From Government Pleader 2nd October 21st and November 7th 1859 above recorded.

7. The matter for the decision of Government is the conduct of the servants of the Public Works Department. Overseer Vélumailu is charged with having corruptly connived at Raugáchári's making away with the stones; the Chief Engineer acquits him of that charge, but considers him to be very culpable in making a contract on the terms stated above in paragraph 4, and with a man of Raugáchári's character. He however thinks that no further notice should be taken of his misconduct, in consideration of his having been improperly committed to the Criminal Court. The District Engineer praises Vélumailu as a very efficient servant, notwithstanding that he had made an unauthorized advance on a former occasion, and has now again made a most objectionable contract without the knowledge of his superior.

8. Kistna Ráo who was nominated by Vélumailu seems certainly to have been in collusion with Raugáchári; and this is the Chief Engineer's opinion. He is not, however, in the permanent service of Government; and it will be sufficient to order, as proposed by Colonel Bell, that he shall not be employed again in any capacity. Sub-Overseer Sanjívi Ráo also appears in no favourable light. It is stated that he was present when the bank of the tank was being opened to get at the old sluice, but that he did not wait to see the result; though no other reason appears why he should have been there at all. The District Engineer will be instructed to inform Sanjívi that he has come under the unfavorable notice of Government; and to warn him to be more careful for the future.

From District Engineer to Chief Engr. September 16th 1859, paragraph 6.

9. Of all the servants concerned in this case, however, the Government are decidedly of opinion that the most culpable is Overseer Vélumailu Mudali. His employment of Raugáchári with a secret understanding that a portion of the nominal cost of the work was to be appropriated to make good a sum for which he had himself been held personally responsible, was extremely improper; and but for the Chief Engineer's opinion in his behalf, the Government would have at once ordered his dismissal. They still think such an instance of *mala fides* should not be passed over with impunity; though they would wish to leave the exact degree and kind of punishment to the head of the department. They would wish Colonel Bell to consider whether after the repeated acts of dishonesty and breach of orders established against Vélumailu, he is a fit person to remain in the department, whether his superiors can properly continue to have confidence in him, and whether it is not necessary to the discipline of the department and for an example to others, that he should be dismissed from it.

10. The Chief Engineer's attention is requested to the arrangements specified above in paragraph 2, which seem to be at variance with those approved by Government in their order of 18th August 1857 No. 1597 respecting the executive distribution of the district.

11. The Government must observe lastly that the proceedings of the Magistrate appear to have been extraordinary even on his own showing. He committed Vélumailu and the others for "*participation*" &c.; and the man with whom they were thus charged to have "participated" was Raugáchári, yet he acquitted and released this latter. He appears also to have examined Vélumailu and the others as witnesses; and then to have made them prisoners and sent up their depositions as evidence against them without any fresh proceedings. The Court of Foujdáre Adálat has already declared that in sending Vélumailu and the others for trial at all, the Magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction. This agrees with the views expressed by Government in connection with a recent similar case in Tanjore. It is evident, as there remarked, that if the subordinates of any department were thus liable to be put on their trial for departmental offences, without any reference to their superiors, discipline and efficiency in such department would be impossible.

24th October 1859, No. 2495.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 135. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 17th November 1859, No. 7373.

In obedience to the order of Government, No. 2668, dated 15th instant, on the subject of a year's wages being forfeited by Mechanical Engineers Boyle and Fisher, I have the honor to report that in my letter of the 25th ultimo, recommending the discharge of these men from the service, I noticed their liability to this forfeiture for misconduct; but for bore to recommend the enforcement of the penalty.

2. I am of opinion that the dismission of the men is in itself so heavy a penalty that it is not desirable to inflict another though it may be strictly legal, and I trust that the example made of these men will be of effectual benefit to the other Mechanical Engineers.

No. 136. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2704.

The Civil Auditor will disburse the sums due respectively to Messrs. Boyle and Fisher, without any deduction on account of the liability referred to in the second paragraph of his letter of the 10th instant.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 137. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 3982.

Approving for immediate execution the estimate of Rupees 580 for making alterations to the cook-room and constructing an octagon chimney and kitchen range at the general hospital. (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 28-29.)

No. 138. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2705.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 139. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 4013.

Assenting to the introduction of the Bengal system of conservancy in cantonments, and observing that substantial works should be under the charge of the District Engineer and be provided for in the annual estimate of D. P. W. (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 92-93.)

No. 140. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1859, No. 2706.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

From 21st to 30th November 1859.

No. 1. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 7121.

1. In the late Chief Engineer's letter, No. 9297, dated 4th April last, the following estimates were submitted for the purchase of four rice godowns, on the north beach, on the site of which it is proposed to build the Police tannah and Inspector's quarters, sanctioned on the 9th July 1857, No. 1319.

			Rs.	A.	P.
2	Godowns belongs	to Ruthnam Moodelly...........	2,476	10	7
1	do.	to Vencatachellum Moodelly.........	880	4	9
1	do.	to Teroovatoor Brahmin...............	567	9	6
		Rupees......	3,924	8	10

2. In their order, No. 1235, dated 13th September last, Judicial Department, the Government referred the matter to Colonel Boulderson, with a view of ascertaining his views on the subject, and the kind of building he would propose to erect.

3. The Civil Architect has, however, included the foregoing estimates in his budget statement No. 2 for the ensuing year, but before admitting them, I have the honor to solicit the early orders of Government thereon.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2707.

Referred to the Judicial Department, with reference to proceedings in that department dated 13th September last No. 1235.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7141.

I have the honor to submit for the sanction of Government a bill, accompanied by their own original memorandum, for expenses incurred in landing at Madras by Messrs. Fraser, Ratigan, Wilson, and Paynter; 2nd class probationers, and for carriage hire for sundry visits made by them on duty to the Central office.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2708.

The Government are not prepared to admit the charges contained in the bill submitted with this letter. They are of opinion that the monthly pay is intended and is sufficient to cover such expenses.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON

Secretary to Government.

No. 5. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th November 1859, No. 7249.

Dated 7th November 1859.

1 Copy of a letter.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., offering for sale (400) four hundred sledge hammers, and as I find that there are very few of this description procurable from the Arsenal stores, I request the authority of Government for purchasing 200 at a cost of Rupees (700) seven hundred, for use in such districts as the article may be required; and for issue to them in like manner as stores from England, among which no sledge hammers have been included.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2709.

The Government sanction the purchase of two hundred sledge hammers for the use of the Public Works Department at a cost of Rupees seven hundred.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 7. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 16th November 1859, No. 7323.

No. 2659, dated 14th November 1859.
1 Bill with 1 statement.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning, of the proceedings of Government as per margin, being the order upon my letter, No. 6880 of 4th instant.

2. With that letter I forwarded the travelling allowance bill of the Deputy Chief Engineer central circle, for April last, with a recommendation that with one exception it might be favorably considered.

3. From the abovementioned order, however, I am afraid that my letter has not been sufficiently distinct, as Government seem to me to have misunderstood the words "with the above exception" in my recommendation.

21st @ 25th April.

Vide certificate upon the bill.

4. That expression was intended to refer to all halts exceeding three days in length, (the one specially mentioned excepted), while it appears to me that Government have thought that I intended it to apply to paragraph 5, which certainly was not my wish, as Colonel Lawford certifies that he "kept up a marching establishment."

5. I beg, therefore, herewith to retransmit the bill, with a recommendation that Government will favorably consider the same, and sanction the travelling allowance claimed, with the exception of that for the excess of the last halt beyond three days.

6. The grounds of my recommendation are stated in paragraph 4 of the letter of the 4th instant.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2710.

The Governor in Council is not of opinion that Colonel Lawford is entitled to travelling allowance for the days that he halted.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 9. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th November 1859, No. 7271.

One letter from District Engineer of Chinglepat, No. 1252, dated 11th November 1859, with 1 enclosure.

Major Sankey, Executive Engineer at Moulmein, lately wrote to Mr. Kennedy 1st Assistant District Engineer of Chingleput, requesting him to send over a number of carts for the public works at Moulmein. Major Sankey also addressed me privately on the subject, and Mr. Kennedy has been engaged in making up the carts, as I believe that he could not purchase such as were required.

2. The amount of money remitted by Major Sankey being insufficient, Mr. Kennedy has applied to the District Engineer for permission to use the money at his disposal for public works for the completion of the carts; but of this request submitted by the District Engineer for orders I cannot approve.

3. As, however, I am aware that the carts are much required for the public service, I think it proper to recommend that an advance for the work may be made to the extent of Rupees 1,000 to be repaid by Major Sankey's expected remittance.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2711.

The Accountant General will be requested accordingly to advance one thousand (1,000) Rupees to Mr. Kennedy, and to adjust the advance in his accounts with the Government of Bengal. Advice of the disbursement will be immediately given to that Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 11. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, D. P. W., dated 21st November 1859, No. 2712.

I am directed to state that on a requisition from Major Sankey Executive Engineer at Moulmein, Mr. Kennedy of the Public Works Department of this Presidency is engaged in making up carts for the Public Works Department at that place. The amount advanced by Major Sankey being one thousand Rupees, having been exhausted, this Government have on the application of Mr. Kennedy through the Chief Engineer, directed the Accountant General to advance a further sum of one thousand Rupees for the purpose, and to adjust the advance in his accounts with the Government of Bengal.

No. 12. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7150.

I have the honor, with reference to the order of Government as per margin,* to submit the accompanying letters from the Collector of Coimbatore, on the subject of the excessive rates of labor at Jackatalla and their injurious effect upon private interests.

2 Original letters from the Collector of Coimbatore, Nos. 267 and 268, dated 31st October 1859 with 1 enclosure.

* October 26th 1859, No. 2518.

Dated October 31st 1859, Nos. 267 and 268.

2. All the letters referred to in the Collector's letter, No. 268, were laid before Government with nine of the 19th of October, No. 6332. Mr. Pirrie's is now also submitted; and I need only observe that the charges in it of inefficient superintendence at Jackatalla, are not supported by any evidence that I am aware of.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2713.

At the request of the Collector of Coimbatore, the Chief Engineer lays before Government, with reference to the order of the 26th October No. 2518, two letters from him respecting the high wages of workmen at the Jackatalla barracks, and the effect on the local labor market. One of Mr. Thomas' letters encloses one to himself from a Mr. Pirrie, a coffee planter, on the same subject.

2. Mr. Thomas will be informed that the Chief Engineer is not aware that the charge of inefficient superintendence over the work people employed on the Public Works at Jackatalla which has been made by Mr. Pirrie, is supported by any evidence.

3. The Government do not understand what Mr. Thomas means by labor being "drawn by effort and energy." They are under the impression that good wages and kind treatment are the prevailing motives to laborers to enter into engagements.

Letter dated 31st October 1859.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 14. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to THOMAS PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th November 1859, No. 339.

I do myself the honor of enclosing for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a copy of a correspondence which has passed between myself and the Superintendent of the junction canal, on the subject of a piece of land adjoining Pater's gardens. It is evident that I have been misinformed, as to the fact that Mr. Kennedy is in treaty for the land in question; but as I learn, that the land is required for the canal, I forward the enclosed, and do myself the honor of requesting, that the officer who may be entrusted by Government to make the purchase, may be informed of my title to the land, and be warned not to treat with any other party, for its purchase.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2714.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for his information together with the original enclosures.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 16. Read the following letter from J. ROHDE, Esq.; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th November 1859.

I have not dates of former correspondence to refer to.

With reference to my tender of my Guntúr property to Government, for the purpose of a Kacheri, at such valuation as the Government might fix, I have the honor to state, that in April last, I received an offer of twelve thousand Rupees (12,000) from Mr. Wood, the Collector, in case the Government should decline; I desired my agents, to whom I handed the letter, to accept Mr. Wood's offer in the case of the Government declining to purchase: I need not say that under the alterations lately directed I could not *now* insist on the fulfilment of the bargain.

* 8,500 Rupees.

2. My tender to the Government was induced by the prohibition against selling houses to Natives, by the knowledge that a large* sum was required to enlarge the existing Kacheri, that a dispensary also was about to be built, the cost of which I know would exceed 5,000 Rupees, whereas the purchase of my house would give ample accommodation, not only for the Kacheri, but for the Police and other departments, while the present Kacheri was in its present state admirably suited for a dispensary.

3. I now learn that the cause of delay in furnishing the information required by Government, whereby I am kept in suspense, is the question of accommodation to the Collector.

4. I am further informed, that it has now been decided to station the Sub-Collector of the Kistna division at Guntúr.

In the hottest and dryest seasons I used to draw 4 to 5,000 cubic feet daily.

5. Though I did not originally contemplate the building being used in part as a residence, I would submit that either portion of the house is sufficient for the Sub-Collector's Kacheri, and that either is sufficient as a residence, while the larger detached bungalow is as much as the Police will require; there is another bungalow, a single room with verandahs, dressing and cook-room and numerous ranges of offices, all "pucka" built and in good order. The large well, the only one in Guntúr in which the supply has never failed, and which contains excellent water, is of no small value in such a place.

6. In regard to the value of half the premises as a residence, I may remark that the rent, exclusive of the bungalow, was 120 Rupees, the tenant keeping up the place and doing any trifling repairs; that for reasons I need not mention, I wished to get rid of my tenant and gave the house at a reduced rent to Mr. Newill, to induce him to give up another house. Sixty Rupees would in my opinion be a moderate rent, considering the cost of building in Guntúr, for either portion of the house with offices and garden.

Not sent as the Revenue Board have plans of all.

7. I beg to submit diagrams of the houses from recollection.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2715.

Guntúr having been abolished as a Collector's head quarters, a Collector's Kacheri is no longer required there. Mr. Rohde's premises are far larger than one wanted for a Sub-Collector's Kacheri, and the Government are averse to the proposal that they should purchase the property and rent out a part of the buildings. They resolve therefore finally to decline Mr. Rohde's offer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 18. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 578.

Sanctioning for immediate execution the estimates amounting to Rupees 230 for building two Beacons at Luddri harbour in Canara. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 7-8.)

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1859, No. 2716.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance, with reference to proceedings dated 25th July 1859, No. 1784.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 20. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1859, No. 6872.

From the District Engineer, Bellary, dated 9th August 1859, No. 151 with 2 enclosures.
Proceedings to do. do. dated 15th Sept. 1859, No. 5043.
From do. do. dated 4th Oct. 1859, „ 243 with 4 enclosures.

1. I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying correspondence with the District Engineer of Bellary, on the subject of Captain Syme's claims to pay from the 29th April to 7th July last.

2. Captain Syme was acting Executive Engineer, 4th class, vice Ford, when he was remanded to his regiment by G. O. G. 27th April 1859. He was reappointed to the department by G. O. G. 10th June last, as acting Assistant Executive Engineer, vice Lawford, but the order of Government, dated 31st May last, No. 1316, having vitiated that appointment, he was reappointed by G. O. G. 8th July last, as Assistant Executive Engineer, vice Harington.

3. The circumstances connected with the case are fully reviewed in my proceedings of the 15th September last, No. 5043, herewith forwarded, and it appears unnecessary to reiterate them here. The Civil Auditor admitted Captain Syme's claim to salary up to the 29th April, the date of Lieutenant Chrystie's appointment, vice Ford, and from that date to the 24th June, the date of his reported arrival in the district, by virtue of his appointment of the 10th June. I have disallowed his claim to pay, being of opinion that the District Engineer ought to have relieved him, and could have done so immediately on that officer's remand. The Civil Auditor having admitted Lieutenant Chrystie's claim to pay from the 29th April, there appears to be no source from which Captain Syme's claim if admitted, could be met unless it is sanctioned as an extra charge, and this I do not find sufficient grounds to recommend.

4. Captain Syme's claim to pay from the 24th June to the 7th July appears to me, however, worthy of consideration. Although his appointment of the 10th June was a mistake, yet as he has in virtue of it taken up his appointment on the 24th June and actually performed its duties, I consider that his salary should be defrayed as a contingent or extra charge of the Public Works Department, and I therefore, beg to recommend that his claim may receive the favorable consideration of Government.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2717.

The Government fully agree in the Chief Engineer's view of the merits of this claim, as respects both the period before Captain Syme was relieved from his charge, and that after he resumed it. Under the peculiar circumstances, however, the Governor in Council resolves to give Captain Syme the allowance for both periods, viz. as Acting Executive Engineer from the 29th April to the 6th June; and as Acting Assistant Engineer from the 24th June to the 9th July. The amount will be debited as an extra charge.

2. The Government fully concur also in the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer as to Captain Fisher's proceeding in detaining Captain Syme so long after the order of the 27th April; and Colonel Bell will communicate to Captain Fisher this disapproval of his conduct.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers.

No. 22. From Colonel A. COTTON, Commandant of Engineers; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 425.

It seems to me that the late visit of the Honorable the Governor to the Godavari delta, and the completion of those works to a great extent, so that they are now in full operation, affords a proper opportunity for me to respectfully request the attention of the Government to the claims of the Native gentleman, who has been the right hand of all the officers who have had charge of these works, V. Víranuah Garoo.

2. I need not here reiterate what is contained in the accompanying extracts from the letters of all the officers who have thus had charge, Colonel A. Cotton, Major Orr, Colonel F. C. Cotton and Captain Rundall. Perhaps hardly any person in India has had stronger testimonies to his talents, energy, tact, faithfulness, &c.

3. I beg now earnestly to recommend that, in the district now brought into such a state of unexampled prosperity, in a great measure, if not mainly through his aid, the Government should leave a lasting acknowledgment of their appreciation of his services, and of their determination publicly to acknowledge the importance of such services.

4. After nearly 40 years employment on Public Works, I can safely say that he is the ablest Native gentleman I have ever known.

5. I would beg to suggest that if possible the following rewards should be conferred upon him.

1st.—That a personal title of rank should be granted to him; and 2nd, that a grant of land, free of all demands and in absolute right, should be granted to him, to remain permanently as the property of his heirs direct or adopted.

6. I cannot but think that out of the vast amount of property, as it were, created in this delta, it would be wrong not to bestow a portion of land on a gentleman who has so mainly contributed to this state of prosperity.

7. I should mention that this officer is at the present moment as invaluable as ever, as there is no other Native at all equal to him to take charge of the annicut, a work of such importance and which will always require the most watchful care.

No. 23. Minute by the Honorable WALTER ELLIOT, Esq., dated 14th November 1859.

I beg to add my testimony to Víranna's merits. During my residence in the Northern Circars, I had many opportunities of witnessing his zealous and faithful services, and the general estimation in which he was held both by the Officers of his department and by the people of the country.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2718.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be brought to the favorable notice of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 25. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 31st October 1859, No. 6692.

In accordance with order of Government, No. 1712, dated 14th July last, paragraph 2, I have the honor to forward the correspondence* as per margin, explanatory of the omission of the District Engineer, Bellary, in making certain contracts for timber, to comply with the standing orders of the department and orders of Government on this subject.

* 1 Letter from District Engineer, dated 9th August 1859, No. 153, with 1 enclosure.
1 Do. from do. 9th do. No. 154.
1 Do. to do. 25th do. No. 4227.
1 Do. from do. 15th October 1859, No. 268, with 4 enclosures.

2. The contract itself and a translation are among the papers, and it will be perceived that the document is defective in the following particulars. It is not prepared on stamped paper, the signatures of the contractors are not witnessed. No security was taken from the contractors, and far from being drawn up with legal precision, the wording of the contract or agreement is so loose and vague that it is extremely doubtful, if a suit was instituted in the Civil Court against the contractors, that it would be decided in favor of Government.

3. The agreement is to supply teak wood and red wood at certain rates by September 1858, at a penalty of a fine of two annas per cubic foot, but the quantity to be supplied is not specified; and it is not apparent whether the fine, for non-fulfilment of the contract, is to be levied on all that may be supplied, or on the quantity that may be supplied subsequent to September 1858. I am, therefore, of opinion, that it is not desirable to take any legal proceedings in the matter.

4. The other departure of the District Engineer from regulations consisted in making as large an advance of 5,000 Rupees at one time to the contractors. Captain Fisher in his letter of 15th October explains, that when, after a long correspondence, the permission of the authorities in Mysore had been obtained for the contractors to cut teak wood in the Nugger division, the season for floating it down the Túmbuddra had passed away, and that the men then offered to supply him with wrought timber by land carriage. The agreement in question was then drawn up; but the District Engineer omitted to prepare the same on stamped paper; for a reason which is not very clearly given in his letter, but which apparently is, that he did not consider himself bound to consider the contractor's interests more than he had already done. But he has overlooked the circumstance that the use of stamped paper was necessary to protect the interests of Government. He afterwards explains, that he gave them the advance of 5,000 Rupees as a necessary encouragment, in order to obtain from them the wood required for the new hospital at Bellary, the completion of which would otherwise have been delayed another year, and he states that his omissions are attributable to his anxiety to avoide any delay in a work of such importance, and which he considered was imperatively required to be completed without delay.

5. Captain Fisher reports that no other contracts of any kind have been made by him.

6. I take this opportunity of observing that, upon reconsideration of Act xiii of 1859, I cannot see that it provides any remedy against contractors according to the usual understanding of the term, but only against artificers, workmen or laborers who fail in labor contracts. I shall be obliged by definite information as to whether I am right or wrong in this view, for the question is of great importance to the Department Public Works.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No 2719.

Ordered to be referred to the Government Pleader together with the enclosures, for his opinion whether legal proceedings can be taken against the defaulting contractors with reasonable prospect of success. The Chief Engineer will be instructed to supply Mr. Dale with any further information required by that gentleman.

2. Mr. Dale will also report his opinion on the question raised by Colonel Bell in paragraph 6 of his letter respecting the scope of Act 13 of 1859.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON
Secretary to Government.

No. 27. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 14th November 1859, No. 7207.

No. 797, dated 4th April and No. 1580, dated 28th June 1859.

1 Letter from the District Engineer of Chinglepur, No. 1050, dated 12th October 1859, with 1 bill and 1 plan.

With reference to the orders of Government marginally quoted, I have the honor to forward herewith, a letter from the District Engineer of Chingleput, reporting that the re-construction of the experimental stone platform for a 68 pounder gun at Saint Thomas' Mount, has been completed according to the accompanying plan, and at a cost of Rupees 221-12-8, for which sum a bill is now submitted for sanction.

2. The platform was considered by the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery and the District Engineer to be efficient after a temporary trial, but at a personal conference between those officers and the Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, the plan submitted with my letter of the 3rd instant, No. 6836, was approved of, for a permanent construction.

3. In their orders of the 28th June last, No. 1580, Government called for an estimate of the cost of re-constructing the platform, but as the work is now reported to be completed, I beg to request their sanction to the expenses incurred on that account, which amount to Rupees 221-12-8, as per accompanying bill.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No 2720.

The bill submitted with this letter is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON

Secretary to Government.

No. 29. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 16th November 1859, No. 1722.

Communicating a letter from the Government of India, authorizing this Government to discontinue submitting half yearly lists of uncovenanted servants dismissed. (Vide Public Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 38-39.)

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2721.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 31. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 11th November 1859, No. 3986.

Ordering that the rotatory pump at the Artillery barracks wash-house in the fort be taken down and replaced by a common hand pump, and sanctioning the employment of three lascars to work it. (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 34 @ 37.)

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2722.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 33. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7194.

I have the honor, with reference to the appointments of Captain Ryves, District Engineer of Madura, to act in the Krishna division, and of Lieutenant Vertue, to act as District Engineer of Madura, and with reference also to the order of Government as per margin, to state that I have requested Captain Ryves to report when, with reference to the further prosecution of the case against Runga Row, he will be able to quit his present district, and that I have directed Lieutenant Vertue to remain in charge of the Krishna division till relieved by Captain Ryves, or till further orders.

Gazette 11th Novr. 1859, page 877.

8th November 1859, No. 2615.

2. If the foregoing instructions are approved, I request that they may be confirmed for the information of the Civil Auditor.

No. 34 ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2723.

The arrangement reported in this letter is approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Govenrment.

No. 35. Read the following letter from J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 10th November 1859, No. 861.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of Government, No. 2298 in the Public Works Department, "Public," dated the 26th September last, in the 3rd paragraph of which, it is requested that, I will explain the cause of the long delay in adjusting the case of Lieutenant E. H. Harington, who whilst holding the office of 2nd Assistant Civil Engineer, 9th division, and acting as 1st Assistant in that division, had fallen, temporarily, into charge of the division and drew a moiety of the salary, for a short period, of the Civil Engineer.

2. In reply I beg to state that, the accounts of the Collector of the Ganjam district for Fusly 1264, 1854-55, in which those connected with the 9th division are entered, were received on the 6th September 1855: the audit of them was concluded on the 14th March 1857, and despatched to the Collector in ordinary course, a few days after that date.

3. The delay in the audit of the accounts of fusly 1264, is attributable to the non receipt of the Collector's reply to the re-audit of the accounts for the previous fusly; without waiting for this reply, the accounts for 1264 were audited and dispatched as above stated; but the reply to these, though repeatedly called for, was not received until the 11th July last, and bears date the 1st of that month. The re-audit on that reply was completed on the 22nd of the same month, and furnished to the Collector in the ususl course.

4. It will, therefore, be perceived that the delay in adjusting the case is attributable to the tardy system of post audit.

5. This omission of the Collector of Ganjam to reply to the audits of this office, was stated in my predecessor's report to Government, No. 386, contingent department, dated the 24th September 1858, and in my report No. 243, dated the 25th of April last.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2724.

The explanation furnished in this letter is sufficient.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 37. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 16th November 1859, No. 1719.

Sanctioning Rupees 1,000 for supplying the students of the civil Engineering College with the means of recreation and authorizing the Principal to expend annually up to Rupees 500 on the school library. } (Vide Public Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 33-34.)

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2725.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 39. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4051.

Calling on the Chief Engineer to submit an estimate for the necessary improvements to the building at the Mint, for the reception of the foundry machinery. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 191 @ 193.)

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1859, No. 2726.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 41. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Railway Department, dated 4th October 1859, No. 551.

Forwarding the report on the proceedings of the Madras railway company for the official year 1858-59 for transmission to the Government of India. } (Vide Financial Railway Proceedings from 24th September to 4th October 1859, Nos. 47-48.)

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2727.

Ordered that the report and statements received with the above proceedings be forwarded to the Government of India with the progress report of the Chief Engineer for 1858-59.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 43. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th September 1859, No. 5489.

Communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 19th June 1855, No. 274.

Enclosures appended.

Communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 26th June 1856, No. 1055.

I have the honor, as required by the Government of India in their despatch, No. 286 of 18th May 1855, to submit for the information of the Government of Fort Saint George, and for transmission to the Supreme Government, the progress report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1858-59, together with the following statements prepared in accordance with the above, and with the directions given by the Government of India in despatch No. 2431, dated 30th May 1856, viz.

1. Synopsis of expenditure on Public Works under the specified heads.
2. Tabular view of expenditure in more detailed classification of subjects.
3. Abstract of classified expenditure.
4. Statement shewing the results of remunerative works.
5. Statistics of expenditure on the great works of the country.
6. List of officers distinguished by zeal and activity during the past year.

Communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 23rd November 1857, No. 2156.

Agreeably to rule III, under paragraph 3, Grant's C. O. B., page 173.

2. The budget for the year under consideration having been compiled after the model furnished by the Government of India in despatch of 30th October 1857, No. 5213, the progress report, therefore, has been drawn up to correspond therewith, viz., works are entered under their respective classes, instead of according to districts as was formerly the case.

3. The total of all classes of expenditure during the official year ended 30th April last, including establishments of which travelling allowances form a part, is Rupees 62,04,807:

	New.	Repairs.	Total.
Viz. State works, Rupees, ...	8,69,651	2,67,063	11,36,714
Public do. „	6,74,390	27,01,633	33,76,023
Total Rupees..................	15,44,041	29,68,696	45,12,737
Establishments...			16,92,070
Grand Total, Rupees..................			62,04,807

Despatch from Government of India, No. 3265, dated 3rd July 1857, communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 1372, 17th July 1857.

4. The following abstract shews in a distinct and concise shape the amount of sanctioned estimates, and the portion thereof which has been spent during the past and former years. It will be seen that estimates have been sanctioned to the extent of fully 2 crores; but of this sum only 71¾ lacs have been expended, leaving more than a crore and a quarter unexhausted. The imposition in July 1857 and subsequent maintenance of restriction upon almost every branch of expenditure, has led to this result, and it may be mentioned that of 679 budget works sanctioned, 456 have been in abeyance during the past year.

ABSTRACT.

	State.			Public.			Total.		
	Estimate.	Expenditure during this year.	Total Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure during this year.	Total expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure during this year.	Total Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Statement No. 1	22,30,050	55,219	80,099	24,85,244	34,879	61,866	47,15,294	90,098	1,41,935
Do. No. 2 including emergent works...	38,82,305	8,14,432	20,25,730	117,49,673	6,39,511	50,08,985	156,31,978	14,53,943	70,34,715
Total...	61,12,355	8,69,651	21,05,829	142,34,917	6,74,390	50,70,871	203,47,272	15,44,041	71,76,700

5. Before making the remarks which I have to offer upon the progress report, I think it will be advantageous to contrast the operations of the past year with those of the preceding one, as some phases in the comparison should be prominently brought before the notice of Government.

Rupees 3,64,949.
,, 17,170.
Rupees 3,82,119.

Despatch from Government of India, No. 510, dated 21st December 1858, communicated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 208 of 21st January 1859.

Rupees 59,56,484.
,, 3,82,119.
Rupees 55,74,365.

6. The expenditure in 1857-58, according to the progress report for that year, amounted to Rupees 59,56,484; but in order that a fair comparison may be instituted between the outlay for 1857-58 and last year, the sum laid out upon the barracks at Trimulgherry near Secunderabad, and the establishment and contingency expenses incurred thereon, amounting to Rupees 3,82,119, must be deducted from the above sum, as during the year under review, the charge of these works was dissevered from this Presidency, and accordingly the expenditure thereon is not included in the accompanying statements. This deduction being made, Rupees 55,74,365 remains as the outlay in that year, the contrast between which and the past years' expenditure exhibits an increase in the latter of Rupees 6,30,442.

7. Upon prosecuting this comparison into details, three important points are elicited, which will now be noticed. These are :—

1st.—The ratio which the establishment of 1858-59 bears to the expenditure upon works, as compared with that of 1857-58, involving a comparison between the amount of outlay on works in the two years.

2nd.—The ratio which the expenditure upon new works bears to that upon repairs during last year, as contrasted with the preceding one, and

3rd.—The very large increase in the outlay upon repairs during the past year.

8. The first of these is the most important, particularly in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the country, and the result exhibited is, to say the least of it, very satisfactory and encouraging. In 1857-58 the total expenditure upon works amounted to Rupees 41,98,171, and the establishment and contingency charges to Rupees 17,58,313, or fully $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereon. In 1858-59, the total expenditure was, as before stated, Rupees 45,12,737, and establishment and contingencies Rupees 16,92,070, or a little more than $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Thus, an *increased* outlay on works of Rupees 3,14,566 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has taken place, and the cost of superintendence has *decreased* Rupees 66,243 or fully $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In this comparison, I have not deducted the Secunderabad expenditure and establishment, as Government based their remarks upon last years' progress report upon the above figures; but when these are subtracted, a much more favorable view is presented as follows:

1857-58	Rs.	41,98,171
1858-59	,,	45,12,737
		3,14,566
1857-58	,,	17,58,313
1858-59	,,	16,92,070
		66,243

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 25th October 1858, No. 2238.

Exclusive of Secunderabad the outlay stands thus. In 1857-58, expenditure was Rupees 38,33,222, establishments and contingencies, Rupees 17,41,143, or nearly 46 per cent., while in 1858-59 as shewn in the last paragraph, the ratio was a little more than $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. From these figures, which form the correct basis for comparison, it is seen that, while the expenditure has *increased* Rupees 6,79,515 or fully $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the cost of superintendence has *decreased* Rupees 49,073 or nearly 3 per cent.

	Rs.
Total outlay, 1857-58	41,98,171
Secunderabad	3,64,949
	38,33,222
Total establishment, 1857-58	17,58,313
Secunderabad	17,170
	17,41,142
1857-58	38,33,222
1858-59	45,12,737
	6,79,515
1857-58	17,41,143
1858-59	16,92,070
	49,073

9. The second point displays the wide difference that exists between the nature of the operations undertaken in the two last years. In 1857-58, the expenditure upon new works and repairs came to within Rupees 31,000 of each other, that upon new works being the larger; but

during last year, the outlay upon repairs was the greater and exceeds that upon new works by nearly 14¼ lacs. On this last named branch of expenditure, the sum spent was Rupees 5,70,356 nearly 27 per cent. less than in the previous year, thus proving that every endeavour has been made to confine new works within the narrowest limits. At the same time, however, it must not be forgotten, that during the latter seven months of the past year, the whole strength of the department in several of the southern districts was engaged upon repairs, which will be more fully noticed under the next head which, I shall now consider.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 2238, paragraph 4.

10. When reviewing the progress report of 1857-58, Government observed that "the expenditure on account of repairs appears to be increasing every year," and illustrated it by quoting the sums spent thereon in the years 1855-56—1856-57 and 1857-58, adding at the same time a hope, that every measure would be adopted to check that tendency. These figures shewed that between the first and last named official years, there had been an increase of Rupees 2,55,887, or 14 per cent., giving an average of 7 per cent. per annum. In the official year now under reveiw, the outlay upon this branch of expenditure amounted to the sum of Rupees 29,68,696, being an increase of Rupees 8,84,922 or 42 per cent. upon the preceding one. This serious addition was caused by the number and extent of injuries sustained by irrigation works and communications in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nellore, &c., from the unprecedentedly heavy floods by which these and other southern districts of this Presidency were inundated in the end of 1858, and in April 1859. Following as these did upon the similar visitation in the end of 1857, and as the repairs of the damages caused *thereby* formed part of the work in hand during the past year, it is not to be wondered at, that a very large sum was expended under this head, nor does it prove that the supervision exercised by the District Engineers was inefficient.

1858-59	Rs.	29,68,696
1857-58	„	20,83,774
	Rs.	8,84,922

11. After these introductory remarks, I shall advance myself as briefly as possible to a review of the operations as shewn in the progress report.

Statement	No. I.	36.
	„ II.	643.
Emergent and other works		352.
		1,031.

12. The 1,031 projects entered in the progress report transmitted herewith, are arranged under the two great heads—State and Public, and the operations of the past year will be considered in these divisions and in the above order.

13. The following are the various branches of State works, with last years outlay on each specifically entered, viz.:

	New.	Repairs.
Military	6,56,851	1,22,359
Naval	15,466	„
Judicial	83,572	24,158
Revenue	31,002	62,949
Ecclesiastical	6,488	6,723
Educational	1,821	3,439
General	74,451	47,435
Rupees	8,69,651	2,67,063

Rupees 11,12,156.

14. Upon military works it will be observed that fully 7¾ lacs have been expended. In contrasting this sum with the amount entered against the same class in progress report of 1857-58, it must be borne in mind that the works at Trimulgherry near Secunderabad, consisting of barracks and attendant buildings for the accommodation of European Infantry were, as before mentioned, disconnected from this Presidency in the course of the past year, and that the outlay thereon does not, therefore, appear in the present report. Deducting the Secunderabad expenditure accordingly, from the aggregate of 1857-58, it will be seen that the sum spent upon military works during the two past years does not differ very widely, that in 1858-59, is however, Rupees 32,000 above the previous year.

15. The operations of most importance in this class have been the Jackatalla and Bangalore barracks. The re-construction of the sea face of the fortifications of Fort Saint George, the European hospital at Bellary, and married men's quarters at Ramandroog. The barracks at Dauléshwarum for the Head Quarters of the Sappers and Miners. The accommodation for European Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount and the European quarters at Trichinopoly.

16. Of the other branches of State works, Judicial, Revenue and General buildings alone call for any remark. Under the first of these heads, the expenditure in the Salem district is the highest on account of the Jail and Court house in that town. Madras (Civil Architect) is the next, the Penitentiary involving a large outlay. Of revenue buildings only one item demands special notice, viz. the Custom house shed, at Madras, (Garrison Engineer's operations), the remainder of the Rupees 94,000, consisting of small sums laid out on repairs as well as new works. The expenditure upon general buildings in Madras, is by far the largest of the various amounts constituting the aggregate of nearly Rupees 1,22,000 spent upon this class. The additions to the Mint and the Government Press being the chief items. Karnúl is the district which has the next highest outlay and the main expenditure was incurred in the demolition of the Cumbum fort.

17. The operations under the second great head, Public or works of internal improvement, come now to be considered, Its subsidiary classes, will first be shewn with the outlay upon them.

	New.	Repairs.
Municipal...	2,832	665
Marine	9,179	5,445
Industrial...	0	0
Agricultural	2,80,643	18,97,255
Communications.	3,81,736	7,98,268
Rupees......	6,74,390	27,01,633

18. The two principal branches of the above agricultural, or irrigation works and communications, I shall now cursorily review, specifying the districts in which the principal expenditure has taken place and the projects upon which it has been laid out.

19. The aggregate sum spent upon new irrigation works was last year less by nearly Rupees 1,30,000, than the amount of the previous year, but in the districts of Masulipatam and Nellore, the large sums of Rupees 82,533 and Rupees 56,345 were respectively expended. In the former, the projects which absorbed the heaviest sums were the Ellore canal in the Godaveri division and the Poláiroo canal in the Kistnah division. In the latter the re-construction of the Pennair annicut, which was severely damaged by the cyclone of November 1857, was the principal undertaking, and on it Rupees 51,327 were laid out. This large sum was, however, expended to no purpose, as ⅔ds of the work were swept away in October 1858, and a new annicut upon a different section is under construction.

20. In the expenditure upon repairs to this class of works, there was a net increase of nearly six lacs, and the following are the districts where the principal part of it has occurred.

Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. In all of these, Bellary excepted, the expenditure during 1858-59 has been much more than double that of 1857-58, and the cause of this was the damage inflicted by the storms of 1857 and last year as noticed before. In Tanjore, Rupees 4,40,981 and in Nellore, Rupees 2,36,349 were expended during 1858-59, in restoring the injured tanks, channels and other irrigation works.

	1857-58. Rs.	1858-59. Rs.
Nellore..................	1,14,690	2,36,349
Cuddapah	34,199	79,066
Bellary	80,146	1,52,095
Chingleput.....	39,928	97,409
Tanjore.........	2,07,438	4,40,981
Trichinopoly......	75,717	1,68,512

21. The operations upon communications have been affected similarly to those upon irrigation works, but in a rather less degree, that is to say, the sum expended upon new communications is little less than 1,20,000 under the outlay of the previous year, while that upon repairs is about 2½ lacs in excess.

22. Roads and bridges form the chief items of this class, and the principal operations undertaken were the following, arranged under their respective districts :—

Malabar.—The Irrity bridge, the Calicut and Palghaut road and the Perambadi ghát.

North Arcot.—The bridge over the Palaur near Vellore, and the road from Gooriattum to Pullicondah and Palmanair.

Canara.—The three road circuits, the Dharwar and Coomptah road, and the Gairsuppah and Sumpajee ghâts.

Salem.—The road from Salem to Trichinopoly. Trunk road No. 5. The roads from Salem to Cuddalore from Yercaud to Railway station at Mullapooram, and between the town and Railway station of Vaniembaddy, also the Kullaur bridge on trunk road No. 1.

Chingleput.—The roads from Poonamallee to the Avady Railway station, and from the race course at Gindi to Pullicarney, the Sadras bridge and that over the Kullaur on trunk road No. 8 near Carangpoly.

23. Of the other items in this class, navigable canals only need be mentioned, and of these the Paumbem channel in Madura alone calls for specific notice. Upon this Rupees 12,797 were expended in the course of last year.

24. The bulk of the *repairs* to communications occurred in the following districts, Chingleput, Tanjore, Canara, South Arcot, North Arcot, Bellary, and Trichinopoly. In Chingleput, Rupees 1,21,600 were laid out on this account, and in each of the others for the same purpose sums of between Rupees 50,000 and Rupees 70,000 were expended.

	Rs.
Chingleput.	
Trunk road No. 1	23,380
Do. „ 8	21,514
Do. „ 6	11,047
Government road	12,238
Minor works	10,355
Tanjore.	
Upon each work the repairs were under Rupees 10,000 and these accordingly need not be specifically enumerated.	
Canara.	
300 Miles of three road circuits	14,987
80 Miles of Dharwar and Coomptah road	27.273
105¼ Miles of trunk road No. 2	10,525
South Arcot.	
Trunk road No. 8	18,313
Road from Cuddalore to Salem frontier	7,482
Road from Mercaunum to Chengumah and to Salem frontier	8,800
North Arcot.	
Trunk road No. 1	19,080
Do. do. No. 10	16,370
Minor works	11,858
Bellary.	
Heryhull, Humpsaugur and Ramandroog roads	12,512
Road from Gooty to Mysore frontier	9,779
Road from Bellary to Madaveram	5,900
Road from Bellary to Gooty	4,398
Trichinopoly.	
Madras road maintenance	13,811
Salem road	6,677

25. This closes the review upon the operations of last year, as the items comprised in the Marine and Municipal expenditure are too inconsiderable to warrant particularization in this letter.

26. In submitting as usual the statement of remunerative works, and which is for the year 1857-58, (in continuation of the one which accompanied the last progress report,) I think it right to state what has been done by this office with regard to paragraph 6 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 2238 of 25th October, in which Government notice that this return is for the year *previous* to that whose operations are detailed in the progress report. Upon 1st July last, the Board of Revenue forwarded for my perusal and suggestions, letters from many of the Collectors, concerning the submission of the above statement. From these it was apparent that this return could not be furnished by the Collectors until after the close of the Jummabundy in each district, and consequently not in time for transmission with the progress report for the same year, which is due upon the 1st of August. I accordingly suggested that Government should be informed thereof, for communication to the Supreme Government, and that it might be proposed to furnish this statement separately two months later, or by the 1st of October in each year.

Letter No. 3262, B. of 29th July 1859, to the Board of Revenue.

27. With regard to the list of distinguished officers, most of the District Engineers report that the nature of the past years' operations has been such that none of the Officers and Subordinates under them have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and accordingly stated that their return is a blank one, but as others have deemed it proper to bring forward the names of those, who for zeal displayed upon the works intrusted to them, have merited approbation, I include their names in the list which accompanies this report for the information of Government.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2728.

1. This letter and the reports accompanying it shew the progress made in the execution of the works included in the budget of this Presidency for the year 1858-59.

2. The expenditure on new works was as follows.

	Estimated cost.		Expenditure during the year.		Total expenditure on the works estimated.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Works in No. 1 of the budget......	47,15,294		90,098		1,41,985
Do. in No. 2. do. including emergent works........ ...	156,31,978		14,53,943		70,34,715
Total Rupees......	203,47,272	=	15,44,041	=	71,76,700

3. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rupees 62,04,807 viz:

	State works.	Public Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New works....................	8,69,651	6,74,390	15,44,041
Repairs..............................	2,67,063	27,01,633	29,68,696
	11,36,714	33,76,023	45,12,737
Cost of establishment and contingencies..			16,92,070
Total Rupees......			62,04,807

4. The following is a classification of the entire expenditure under different heads.

		Rs.	Rs.
State works....Military, Revenue, Judicial and other buildings...			11,36,714
Public..........Municipal...	... ...	3,497	
	Marine, viz. harbours &c.	14,624	
	Agricultural, viz. irrigation works &c.	21,77,898	
	Communications, viz. roads &c.	11,80,004	
			33,76,023
Establishments &c. as above...			16,92,070
	Total Rupees......		62,04,807

5. The expenditure on account of repairs is still on the increase.

	Rs.
1855-56...	18,27,887
1856-57	19,35,967
1857-58...	20,83,774
1858-59	29,68,696

The increase for repairs in 1858-59 is ascribed to the injuries sustained by both irrigation works and roads in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nellore and some other districts from heavy floods.

6. The statement shewing the cost of establishment, and which is represented to include travelling and other expenses incidental to the department, is in the same form as that for the preceding year; but it does not exhibit the charge as it affects each district or division, so as to admit a comparison with the expenditure. A sum is exhibited as paid in each district; but this does not comprize the whole charges of that district, as might be supposed; as certain other sums, disbursed by the Military paymasters as shewn in a lower part of the statement, are to be added, and it is quite uncertain in what proportions this addition is to be made in each district. Again the large amount set opposite to the "General Treasury" is quite unintelligible as it stands; and even that opposite to "Paymaster at the Presidency" appears to mix up the charges of various offices and portions of the department. These and other omissions and defects should be corrected in future years, and the Chief Engineer will be requested to submit for approval a form to shew the particulars of the establishment charges in a more exact and correct manner.

7. The list of officers who have distinguished themselves does not seem to have been duly considered by the Chief Engineer. The list contains eighteen names, of which seven are in the single district of Ganjam, four in Bellary, and three in Nellore; leaving only four for the remaining sixteen districts. The Governor in Council cannot think that this list really represents the relative merits of the officers of the department in the several districts; he is induced rather to ascribe the disproportion in the numbers stated, to different standards of estimation on the part of the several District Engineers. It is not fair however that such a list should go forth, nor can the Government consent to give it their confirmation by forwarding it to the Government of India. In future years the Chief Engineer will require each District Engineer to report the names of the officers serving under him who have most distinguished themselves by their careful attention to instructions, their satisfactory management of the subordinates and workmen under them, and their professional ability; and he will submit this list to the Government with his own remarks upon it.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 45. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Lieutenant-Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., dated 23rd November 1859, No. 2729.

1. I am directed to forward for submission to the Government of India the accompanying letter and reports from the Chief Engineer dated 28th September 1859 shewing the progress made in the execution of works entered in the budget of this Presidency for the year 1858-59, prepared in accordance with the instructions communicated in Colonel Baker's letters of the 18th May 1855 No. 285 and 30th May 1856 No. 2431.

2. The reports now forwarded are

1. Progress of works entered in statement No. 1 of the budget.
2. Progress of works in statement No. 2 of the budget.
3. Synopsis of expenditure on public works under the different branches.
4. Salaries, establishment and contingencies.
5. Tabular view of expenditure on public works in more detailed classification of subject.
6. Abstract of classified expenditure.
7. Statement of remunerative works for 1857-58.
8. Statistics of expenditure on the great works in progress.

3. The reports now forwarded exhibit the following results.

	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Total expenditure on the works estimated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works in No. 1 of the budget......	47,15,294	90,098	1,41,985
Do. in „ 2 do. including emergent works	156,31,978	14,53,943	70,34,715
	203,47,272	15,44,041	71,76,700

4. The expenditure of the year under all heads including repairs is Rupees 45,12,737; and including cost of establishments, Rupees 62,04,807.

	State Works.	Public Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New works	8,69,651	6,74,390	15,44,041
Repairs	2,67,063	27,01,633	29,68,696
	11,36,714	33,76,023	45,12,737
Cost of establishments and contingencies..			16,92,070
		Total......	62,04,807

5. The following is a classification of the expenditure.

		Rs.	Rs.
State works...	Military, Revenue, Judicial and other buildings		11,36,714
Public.........	Municipal	3,497	
	Marine, viz. harbours &c.	14,624	
	Agricultural, viz. irrigation works................	21,77,898	
	Communications, viz. roads &c.....................	11,80,004	
			33,76,023
Establishments &c. as above	....		16,92,070
		Total......	62,04,807

	Rs.
1857-58...	21,14,397
1858-59	15,44,041

6. The expenditure on new works is small compared with that of the previous year. Of estimates amounting to Rupees 203,47,272, the expenditure has been only 15,44,041 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	Rs.
1855-56..	18,27,887
1856-57	19,35,967
1857-58...	20,83,744
1858-59	29,68,696

7. The expenditure on account of repairs is higher than in the preceding year, being Rupees 29,68,696, or nearly nine lacs above that of 1857-58. This increase is ascribed to the injuries sustained by irrigation works and communications in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nellore and some other districts, from heavy floods.

8. The cost of establishments and contingencies, as stated by the Chief Engineer, amounts to Rupees 16,92,070, being $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the expenditure.

9. The statement of remunerative works attached to the progress report is for the year 1857-58.

10. The Chief Engineer sent up with the other statements one containing the names of the officers who most distinguished themselves in the year under report. But as this list did not appear to have been carefully considered, and did not seem to represent correctly the relative merits of the Public Works Department in the several districts; it has been returned, and the Chief Engineer has been furnished with instructions as to the preparation of the lists in future.

11. A report* and statements from Mr. N. B. Acworth exhibiting the proceedings of the Railway Company for the official year 1858-59, accompanied by the remarks of the Consulting Engineer, are also submitted.

* Proceedings Financial Railway Department 4th Oct. 1859 No. 551.

No. 46. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 16th November 1859, No. 4068.

Ordering that the Chief Engineer be instructed to call for and submit a plan and estimate for laying out the Fort of Masulipatam as a commerical entrepôt, and to expedite the transmission of the report called for regarding the transit arrangements and the selection of a place for a depôt on the Godavári. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 212-213.)

No. 47. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2730.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 48. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4031.

Ordering that Carnatic Artificer Banks, employed in the Public Works Department at Jubbulpúr, be remanded to his corps. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 139 @ 141.)

No. 49. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2731.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 50. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4047.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department,

Directing that the value of the traveller's bungalow at Trichinopoly transferred to the Military Department for the purpose of being converted into Apothecary's quarters be paid immediately into the hands of the Collector there. } (Here enter 31st October 1859, No. 2558.)

Ordered to be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief (Quater Master General's Department) in view to the building being taken over for the purpose specified in paragraph 1 of Minutes Consultation No. 172, 9th February 1859, Revenue Department.

2. The Governor in Council sanctions the payment of the sum of Rupees (2,400) two thousand and four hundred for the building being effected through the Department Public Works.

(Signed) R. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 51. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2732.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer and the Board of Revenue with reference to the order of 31st October 1859 No. 2558.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 52. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 17th November 1859, No. 7337.

1 Letter from District Engineer, Cuddapah, No. 800, dated 4th November 1859.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 2530, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the District Engineer of Cuddapah now reports that the cost of repairing the Appaiapúllí dyke in that district, can be met from the repair funds at his disposal, but that his object in applying for a special maintenance allowance was to keep up an establishment to superintend and cultivate the growth of darbáh grass, wavilí, and other shrubs at the foot and on the slopes of the dyke.

Grant's C. O. B. page 369.

2. The maintenance of a fixed establishment for the purpose in view seems to be very desirable, but it can be charged against the repair funds as an extra establishment, under the provisions of rule I in the order of Government, No. 1439, dated 15th August 1856, and if this course is approved, the District Engineer will be instructed accordingly, and the establishment will be strictly limited to the necessary number and period of employment.

No. 53. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2733.

The course proposed in this letter is approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 54. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 10th November 1859, No. 7099.

No. 2100, dated 1st September 1859.
Enclosures, 1 letter from District Engineer, Chingleput, No. 1081, dated 18th Oct. 1859, with 2 enclosures.
1 Letter from District Engineer, North Arcot, No. 996, dated 22nd October 1859, with one enclosure.
1 Letter from do. No. 1029, dated 1st November 1859.

With reference to the orders marginally quoted, I have the honor to forward herewith for submission to Government, original letters from the District Engineers of Chingleput and North Arcot, reporting upon the present condition of the trunk road No. 1 in their respective districts.

2. It will be observed from Lieutenant Tulloch's detailed report, forming one of the enclosures of Captain Moberly's letter, that the 1st section of the trunk road, from the 4th mile from Madras to Púnamállí, (a distance of 10 miles), is maintained at a breadth of 7 yards, 3 of which towards the centre, being constructed with laterite and gravel, is intended for light conveyances, and the remaining two on either side for the use of carts. The 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 13th miles stand mostly in need of repairs on this section of the road, which is represented to be in a continuous course of repair throughout the year, owing to the damages caused by the bandies leaving the side tracks and encroaching on the centre of the road, which, from its construction, is reserved for spring and other light carriages. The effects of this are that deep ruts and holes are produced, and no sooner these are repaired than others appear in their turn, and so on, continually requiring repairs to be effected on this account. Every effort tried to insist on the carts taking their proper tracks is said to have proved ineffectual, and the consequence is that the road is subjected to a far heavier traffic than the nature of its construction would admit of. Great difficulty is also said to be experienced in the way of procuring and conveying the materials required for the repair of this section; stone has to be brought from the average distance of $6\frac{7}{10}$, gravel from $5\frac{1}{3}$ and laterite from $6\frac{3}{10}$ miles, respectively.

3. The second section of the road, viz. from Púnamállí to Strípermatúr (14 miles), is stated to be maintained at a breadth of 6 yards, with laterite and gravel, which are obtained from the sides of the road at distances of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles respectively. Although the use of these materials reduces the cost and facilitates the early restoration of the road, their inferiority to stone,

which is difficult to procure, is quite evident by the frequent necessity there exists for repairing this portion, which is mostly needed at the 15th, 16th, 19th and 25th miles.

4. The portion of the road from Strípermatúr to the Rájah's choultrí (13 miles), constitutes the third section, and is also maintained at a breadth of 6 yards. The road here is formed partly of stone and partly of gravel and laterite, which are easily procurable, and in abundance, at distances of $4\frac{7}{14}$, 2 and $2\frac{6}{7}$ miles, respectively; and owing to these facilities this section is stated to be in the best condition. Repairs are said to be required at the 32nd, 37th, 38th and 40th miles in this section.

5. From Rájah's choultrí to the limits of the district, ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles), the 4th and last section, the road is mostly maintained at a breadth of 6 yards though in some parts where the cost of the material is great it is said to be reduced to 5 yards. On account of the great difficulty of procuring proper metalling at this portion, the use of sand stone and a kind of gneiss is obliged to be had recourse to in the repair of the road, which are reported to be very inferior materials, as the least friction grinds them down to dust in less than three months. It is here remarked that Captain Best, the late Superintendent of roads, after having examined the surrounding country in search of good metal, was obliged to order the use of the above. The average distance of the stone quarries is reported to be 5 miles, and that of the gravel $3\frac{6}{7}$ miles. The want of laterite, which is not to be had here, is seriously felt when the stone used is of an inferior quality. The 41st, 42nd, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52nd and 53rd miles, more than half this section, are reported to be in need of repairs.

6. On the whole, taking into consideration the difficulties to be encountered in procuring materials, and the heavy traffic still passing between Madras and Púnamállí, the trunk road in the Chingleput district appears to be in such condition as to permit of the traffic thereon moving with ease and at the ordinary rate of speed, and although there are portions where people travelling in light and spring conveyances suffer discomfort, still there is no actual obstruction to their passage.

7. From the report submitted by Captain Prendergast, the trunk road No. 1 in the North Arcot district also appears to be in a fair order for heavy traffic. Half of the width of portions of the road here and there require metalling, besides other occasional repairs which are needed from time to time, and these it is stated are gradually put in order as the maintenance allowance permits.

8. In submitting his report, Captain Moberly urges that as there is still a quick traffic passing between Madras and Púnamállí which he does not think will ever be affected by the Railway, the present width of the metalling between these stations, viz. 7 yards, should be maintained, but that a reduction may be made for the remaining portion of the road by allowing a metalling of only 5 yards, and the smallest sum that will be required for maintaining the road at these respective widths is said to be Rupees 37,200. Having observed from Captain Moberly's report, that the great disadvantages under which the trunk road in the Chingleput district labours are not felt in the North Arcot district, Captain Prendergast was requested to state whether he could not make a further reduction in the allowance for his district to increase the amount for Chingleput, if not permanently, at least for the current official year. To this the District Engineer of North Arcot replied, that he can spare a further sum of 3,000 Rupees, but only for the present year, as he is doubtful if it could be done longer, after which period he promises to furnish a report on the condition of the road.

24th October 1859, No. 6493.

Dated 1st November 1859, No. 1029.

9. Agreeing with Captain Moberly that the road between Madras and Púnamállí is of greater importance than that to the west of the latter station, I beg at the same time to observe that, as a fine road has now been opened between Púnamállí and the Mount, people would prefer this route to Madras in many respects, and that, therefore, the metalling on the portion of the road now in question may be conveniently reduced to 6 yards.

10. I request the sanction of Government to the arrangements above proposed of reducing the width of metalling between Madras and Púnamállí and of increasing the amount sanctioned for the Chingleput district in the orders under reference, to the extent of 3,000 Rupees by a corresponding reduction in

Rupees 25,000.

that granted for North Arcot for the current year at the expiration of which, further reports will be called for, and submitted to Government on the actual condition and requirements of the trunk road in these districts.

Rupees 21,300.

11. With regard to the statement in Lieutenant Tulloch's report, (paragraph 19), as to the small amount remaining available for the road in Chingleput, I would observe that the great previous expenditure must render future repairs less necessary, and that it does not seem to me at all expedient to keep this line up to the standard of former years, when the Railway was not opened.

12. Lieutenant Tulloch's view of the prospects of the road under the reduced mileage for repairs is unfavorable, but Captain Moberly who has had long experience in the management of the road does not appear to share in Lieutenant Tulloch's apprehensions.

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2734.

The Governor in Council sanctions the arrangement recommended in paragraphs 8 and 10 for augmenting the sum available in the current year for trunk road No. 1 in Chingleput district, as well as the reduction in the width of metalling between Madras and Poonamallee from seven to six yards.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 56. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 7130.

1. I have the honor to forward herewith a plan and estimate, amounting to Rupees 15,330, received from the late acting Civil Architect on the 7th August 1858, for widening the old elephant gate bridge from 17 to 40 feet and reducing the slope of the two approaches to 1 in 40.

1 Letter from the Garrison Engineer, No. 71, dated 6th April 1857.
1 Plan.
1 Abstract estimate.

2. Captain Rawlins first brought to notice the danger to which the public are exposed by the insufficiency of the roadway and the steepness of the approaches of the three bridges which span the canal near the General Hospital, the elephant gate and Cochrane's basin.

3. The traffic over the elephant gate bridge for which a plan and estimate are now forwarded, is very considerable, and when recommending the improvements now requested to be carried out; Captain Rawlins brought to notice that in four hours, 8,700 foot passengers crossed this bridge, which is at the rate of 30,450 a day of 14 hours or 36 a minute. In addition to these, 678 conveyances, horses and cattle also passed over during the same time, being at the rate of 2,348 per day, or nearly three a minute.

4. There can exist but little doubt of the necessity of the work which is now recommended for sanction for entry in the ensuing budget, the bridge being too steep and narrow for safety.

5. The Civil Architect will be called upon to submit the plans and estimates for reforming the other two bridges named above. In the mean time, I have to request the early orders of Government on the project now submitted.

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2735.

The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves the work proposed in this letter and authorizes its being entered in the budget of 1860-61 at the estimated cost of Rupees (15,330) fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read again letter from the Chief Engineer dated 18th and recorded in Proceedings of Government 21st October 1859 No. 2470.

No. 58. Read also the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 28th October 1859, No. 1457.

Ordering that such sum as Mr. Rhode may require for the Uttakamund jail within the balance of the estimate be placed at his disposal. (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 22nd to 31st October 1859, Nos. 57-58.)

No. 59. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1859, No. 2736.

The order of May 6th 1859 No. 1069 directed that the funds to be obtained by the sale of the timber purchased for the Kistna annicut bridge should be devoted to the completion of the canal communication between Bézwáda and Douleswarum, left in an unfinished state on the stoppage of works in 1857; and this order received the sanction of the Government of India.* But in his distribution of the amount allowed by the Government of India for public works in this Presidency during the current year, the Chief Engineer made a separate provision for that canal; for the reason, as he explains in this letter, (paragraph 6,) that he did not then know whether any and how much of it was realized.

* From Govt. of India June 3rd 1859 communicated to Chief Engineer in an order of July 3rd 1859, No. 1799.

2. He has now reported in another letter* that it may certainly be assumed that 80,000 Rupees will be received for the timber during the current official year, and this sum therefore is available for the canal. But the Government have ascertained that the amount assigned to that work by the Chief Engineer out of the 67 lacks of Rupees allowed for Public Works in this Presidency during the current year, is only 67,000 Rupees. The Governor in Council now resolves to direct that 67,000 Rupees out of the 80,000 Rupees to be received for the bridge timber be made available for the canal, thus setting free the same amount out of the funds sanctioned by the Government of India for the works included in the budget. The Chief Engineer will then submit a supplemental distribution list of this sum of 67,000 Rupees, distributing it to those districts and those works, where, on the whole, he may be of opinion that such additional funds are most urgently required.

* Nov. 8th 1859 No. 7013 paragraph 6.

3. In this distribution he will include the following provisions.

	Rs.
1.—For the Úttakamund jail referred to in the letter now under notice	20,000
2.—For the works in Ganjam specified in his letter of the 8th November No. 7013, above noticed	12,000
3.—For an upper story to certain buildings at the Mint, as described in the Chief Engineer's letter of the 24th October 1859 No. 6480	8,130
Total	40,130

Orders for the commencement of these works should be given immediately.

4. For the remaining 26,870 Rupees, the Chief Engineer will submit a distribution list, after due enquiry and consideration.

5. It will be understood that no part of the 67,000 Rupees thus assigned to the canal out of the timber money can be taken for any other work; but on the other hand, if the local officers find it practicable to spend more than that sum on the canal work in the current official year, the whole of the money received for the timber may be made use of for the purpose.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 60. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7472.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, the accompanying letters from the District Engineers of Salem and Chingleput, requesting authority for the entertainment of two gumastas in range offices.

From the District Engineer, Salem, dated 31st October 1859, No. 726.
From the District Engineer, Chingleput, dated 7th November 1859 No. 1219.

2. The District Engineer of Salem has nominated Partasaradi Nayadu as acting gumasta, on the salary of Rupees 15 for the Salem range office. In consequence of the vacancy of draftsman in his own office, he was obliged to make temporary arrangement to supply that place, and under this arrangement the gumasta of the Salem range is appointed to act as second writer of his own office, and he requests permission to entertain the above named unpassed candidate as acting gumasta in the Salem range office, until a passed candidate can be obtained for that post or until a draftsman can be obtained for his own office.

3. The District Engineer of Salem has been requested to place himself in communication with that of the Godavari division, with a view to obtain the services of one of the three draftsmen thrown out of employ there, by the constitution of the range establishments; but until the services of one are obtained, authority is required for the employment of Partasaradi Nayadu as acting gumasta of the Salem range office.

4. The District Engineer of Chingleput requests authority to employ survey apprentice Nadamoony as gumasta on Rupees 15 in the Poonamallee range office. It appears that he has advertized both in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, but that no applicants have come forward; and he, therefore, requests that Nadamoony may be exempted from the uncovenanted service examination rules in order to remove any objection on the part of the Civil Auditor to pass his salary.

5. Nadamoony was entertained as an apprentice in the late eastern canal department and since its abolition was transferred to the Chingleput district. He studied for a few months in the Civil Engineering College, but failed to attend at the last entrance examination at the proper time on the day fixed, on account of the death of his father on the same day. Having been, therefore, excluded from the school, I ordered his retention in the district till the next entrance examination, but as the District Engineer requires his services as a gumasta in the Poonamallee range establishment, none other being found to fill the vacancy, I recommend that the District Engineer's request may, as a temporary measure, be complied with.

No. 61. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2737.

Ordered to be referred to the Public Department.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 62. Read the following letter from Captain ALEX. FRASER, Under Secretary to the Government of India; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 31st October 1859, No. 7509.

I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular of this date requiring Returns of outlay in the Public Works Department, during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, to be submitted by the Local Governments and Administrations under the direct control of the Supreme Government, and to request that you will, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, be good enough to call for and submit similar Returns in such form as may prove convenient, but which will exhibit the total cash outlay in the Department Public Works during the periods mentioned, and also the expenditure in each Executive Division, and in all Offices not included in Executive Divisions, during each month.

No. 63. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2738.

Ordered that this letter and the Circular and its enclosures be forwarded to the Chief Engineer with a request that he will furnish the returns of cash expenditure required by the Government of India.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 64. Read the following.

No. 7346.

List of a Bill of the Garrison Engineer of Fort Saint George, submitted for the sanction of Government, which exceeds its estimate by more than 5 per cent.

Audit No.	Date of Bill	Description of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Bill.			Amount of Excess.			Per centage of Excess.	To what year the expenditure appertains.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1314.	Octr. 30, 1859.	2nd part or final bill for erecting a new ward with out-houses for the use of the Sapper Militia on the south side of the Surgery attached to the hospital of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion barracks at Black Town, sanctioned by Government on the 12th January 1859, No. 118.	2,600	683	13	0						The following are the causes assigned for the excess in this item. 1st. The estimate only provided for walls 10 feet high. This it was necessary to increase to 11′9,″ the height of the other ward. 2nd. Palmirahs of 13 feet length could not be procured, in consequence of which a larger number was required. This necessitated their being joined together at an increased cost.
		1st part bill for the above do. already passed by the Chief Engineer on the 6th September 1859......................	......	2,251	13	9						
		Total Rupees...	2,600	2,935	10	9	335	10	9	$12\frac{29}{32}$	1859-60	

3rd. The window shutters were at the request of the medical officer, half glazed and half venetioned, while the estimate provided for battened ones only.

4th. Addition of a new window with iron bars to the store room, and other slight alterations not provided for in the estimate, particularly the arching of the two sides of the Surgery, repairing the terrace of the roof, and renewing two courses of flat tiles in consequence of the building being found to leak.

5th Painting the rafter with three coats of tar. This was altogether omitted from the estimate.

6th. Painting with green instead of red (which the estimate provided for) the doors and windows, with a view to a similarity being effected with the rest of the building.

7th. Insufficiency in the rates of the original estimate prepared by Captain Prendergast, the late acting Garrison Engineer.

Captain Prendergast having been called upon for explanation in regard to this excess, states that the alterations carried out at the request of the medical officer were done on the understanding that special sanction should be solicited for the additional cost consequent thereon, which was, however, never done, and that by an oversight, the item of painting the rafters with tar was omitted from the estimate. Captain Prendergast further explains that red paint was entered in the estimate for ecomony.

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
17th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 65. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2739.

The bill is sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 66. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7013.

Enclosure 1 statement, dated 7th October 1859.

I have the honor to submit herewith, a statement shewing the distribution of funds for expenditure on Public Works in the District of Ganjam, with reference to the allotment recently made for the current official year.

2. It will be observed, that there has been an expenditure of Rupees 66,418 both on new works and repairs up to 30th September 1859, and that the sum proposed for expenditure up to 30th April 1860, is Rupees 40,616, thus making a total of Rupees 1,07,034 which is the aggregate sum allotted to this district, as shewn in the margin.

	Rs.
New works	40,000
Repairs of irrigation works.	32,800
Do. communication	27,234
Do. buildings	7,000
	1,07,034

3. The statement in question has been prepared with great care by the District Engineer, after full discussion with the Collector regarding the various items included in it.

4. The reduced allotment, however, necessarily involved the curtailment, and in two cases the total omission of expenditure on important works connected with the communications, and as it is highly desirable that no time should be lost in carrying out the wishes of Government, especially in connection with the salt trade of the district, I propose, with the permission of Government, to increase the allotment by Rupees 12,000, as shewn in red ink on the same statement, from funds realized by the sale of timber provided for the anicut bridge at Bezowarrah.

5. The District Engineer, Kistnah Division, has lately written to say, that timber to the value of Rupees 70,000 has been sold to the Chief Engineer of Hyderabad of which Rupees 25,000 have been remitted to the Masulipatam Collector's treasury, and that he anticipates a further sum of about Rupees 30,000 will be realized by the sale of the remaining materials, though the whole of the amount may not be paid down at once.

6. Captain Chambers, who is now at Madras, informs me that we may certainly reckon upon Rupees 80,000 paid in cash during the current official year.

No. 67. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2740.

This letter is disposed of in the order of the 23rd instant No. 2736.

(Signed). J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 68. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Department, dated 12th November 1859, No. 623.)

Sanctioning for immediate execution the proposed improvements and additions to the Mint buildings. } (Vide Financial Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 9-10.)

No. 69. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2741.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance with reference to the order in this department dated the 23rd instant No. 2736.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 70. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6843.

With reference to the concluding part of paragraph 4 of the Proceedings of Government No. 3733,* dated 21st October 1859, I have the honor to state that suitable employment can be found for Serjeant Major Watson in the Garrison Engineer's department, as superintendent of the carpenters employed in the work-yard, for which he is peculiarly qualified, being a carpenter himself by trade; but not having passed the required examination, he cannot be brought on the permanent strength of the department without a breach of the existing rules.

* In the Military Department.

2. The Commandant of Engineers, in the accompanying letter and enclosures to my address No. 416, dated 31st October 1859, recommends that the Serjeant Major may be appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department Public Works from the 1st December next, as a *special case*, but independently of the fact of his not having passed the examination for that grade, there are other considerations which I regret prevent my concurring in the above recommendation. These are, that there are at this present time no less than nineteen men in the department, who are reduced from the rank of Assistant Overseer to that of Sub-Overseer, consequent upon the general reduction in 1857, besides thirty-five others who lost their appointments entirely at the same time and from the same cause. There are also other deserving Sub-Overseers in the department, who would be superseded by Serjeant Major Watson, were he to be appointed at once to the upper subordinate grade, and I am entirely opposed, therefore, to the admission of any person to the upper subordinate establishment, unless he has passed the prescribed examination.

3. As there are likely to be several vacancies shortly in the rank of Sub-Overseer, 1st class, 3rd grade, in the Garrison Engineer's department, on account of men taking their discharge under the order of Government, dated* 8th July 1859, I would suggest that Serjeant Major Watson should be appointed to fill one of these vacancies, on the understanding that he shall pass the required examination within a given time, say 12 months, from the date of his appointment.

* G. O. G. No. 273.

No. 71. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2742.

The Government approve and sanction the nomination of Serjeant Major Watson to one of the vacancies expected to occur in the rank of Sub-Overseer, first class, third grade, subject to the condition that he shall pass the required examination within twelve months from the date of his appointment

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 72. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4049.

Approving an estimate of Rupees 240 for constructing a new privy for the staff Serjeants and their families, of the Native infantry regiments at Bellary. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 169-170.)

No. 73. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No 2743.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

2. The amount being small the work may be executed out of the general funds at the disposal of the District Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 74. Read indent on the Principal Commissary of Ordnance by the Assistant to the Chief Engineer dated the 7th November 1859, for certain civil stores for use on the works at Abercrombie's battery, valued at Rupees (33-9-11) thirty-three annas nine and pice eleven.

ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 2744.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 75. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7152.

I have the honor, with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation No. 204, dated 27th January 1857, to forward the accompanying statement of decreases effected in Establishments permanent and temporary, during the months of September and October last, for submission to the Government of India.

Statement shewing decreases effected in Establishments permanent and temporary, during the months of September and October 1859.

Department.	Office.	Nature of charge.	Decreases in permanent establishment.			Decreases in temporary establishments sanctioned for fixed periods.			Date when the establishment was sanctioned by the Govt. of India.	Decreases in temporary establishments sanctioned for unlimited periods.			Date when the establishment was sanctioned by the Govt. of India.	Remarks.
			Per Month			Per Month				Per Month				
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
Public Works Department.	Chief Engr.'s office.	2 Clerks in the Central office of P, W.	40	0	0									Under the orders of Govt. dated 23d May 1859 No. 1241.
	Public Works Department.	Mr. A. Rhodes 3rd class Mechanical Engineer, Nellore.	83	5	4									Died on the 20th October 1859.
		House rent	25	0	0									
		Mr, E. Fisher, 1st class Mechanical Engineer—Presidency	166	10	8									
		House rent	25	0	0									
		Mr. R. Boyle, 1st class Mechanical Engineer—Presidency	166	10	8									Dismissed, Proceedings of Govt. dated 29th October 1859 No. 2549.
		House rent	25	0	0									

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
12th November 1859.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer.

No. 76. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Colonel BAIRD SMITH, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, D. P. W., dated 24th November 1859, No. 2745.

With reference to Colonel Baker's letter of the 26th December 1856, No. 6108 I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying return of decreases effected in the Public Works establishments during the months of September and October 1859.

Read the following papers.

No. 77. From Colonel A. COTTON, Commandant of Engineers; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 2nd November 1859, No. 419.

With reference to proceedings of Government of 2nd September 1859, No. 2105, on the subject of the ports of Guntúr, I beg to apologize for having so long neglected to comply with the order.

I am quite unable to give any opinion on the particular ports alluded to, as it would require a very careful personal inspection of them, and I should require the advice also of a nautical man on the subject. But on the question generally, I beg to state my views as follows:—

1st. The trade of these ports is at present exceedingly small. The average at the most important of them Epoopullun is only three lacs a year for exports and imports together, the west Nizampatam, is 90,000 Rupees; the other two are quite trifling.

2nd. They are all almost without material advantages, having no shelter for ships, and bars with very shallow water.

3rd. They certainly cannot be made into good harbours, except at a greatly disproportionate expense.

4th. But the main point in the question seems to me undoubtedly to be, that the internal water communications will almost or quite put an end to the use of those minor ports as places of shipment. For foreign trade the great ports where the merchants reside and the ships principally resort, are always the most convenient for shipping produce; and for the petty country trade, the coast canal will be far cheaper than the sea navigation. It seems certain that before very long the coast canal will be completed between Kakináda and Madras, and equally certain that when it is open, nothing will be carried by sea parallel with it. Even without the line from Guntúr to Madras, probably the communication with Masulipatam and Kakináda now so nearly completed, will draw almost all the produce to those ports by the canals.

5th. At the present time the insignificant means placed at the disposal of Government for such purposes, would I think be far better concentrated upon the great ports, so that whatever might be done at some future time, it seems waste of both time and money to pay attention to the minor ones. The question in the present state of things is surely how to apply in the most effective manner what means we have.

It is nothing but the total want of internal communication that has led to the use of those wretched ports, where vessels are exposed to great risk in approaching them, and there are none of the conveniences for trade which the great ports have.

What I would recommend with reference to this subject is, that the coast canal should be completed by whatever means. I cannot but think, the irrigation company would undertake it.

Not only in a commercial but in a military point of view, it is a work of great importance. By means of it, troops could be embarked at Madras without any of the disadvantages of going on board ship, and conveyed at a far less expense than by sea, and without risk, or trans-shipment, they could be carried on up the Godávari, and at almost any speed.

The length remaining to be cut is from Doogoorauzepatam to Nellore, 40 miles, and Nellore to Guntúr, 160 miles, in all 200 miles, which at the utmost would not cost above 20 lacks, or 10,000 Rupees a mile. A traffic of only 80,000 tons at a light toll of 1 pie a mile, (the same as on the present northern canal), would provide for half the interest and management, at 8 per cent., the other half being paid by passengers besides the receipts from irrigation, so that there can be no question about ample returns; but in fact, no toll would be necessary, as the irrigation returns would be abundant.

I would strongly urge that we should be careful now not to waste our time and means upon patching up an old state of things which is entirely passing away, but to keep constantly in view the new state of things which the works now in progress are introducing.

A capital of a million would be quite sufficient to complete this line of canal from the Chilka lake to Madras and on to Negapatam, and to make perfect harbours of Coringa and Madras, providing for a ship break-water for the latter, and including a great extent of irrigation from the canal.

Nothing can be more certain than that we are now in a position to carry out these complete works, of which so considerable a part is already done; there is not the smallest difficulty about money. There is now no excuse whatever for a system of patch work. The difficulty is fully to realize the change of circumstances which has taken place, and the total change of proceeding which it demands.

I cannot doubt that the irrigation company would willingly undertake all this; these works are intimately connected with the works already decided upon, the enormous sum paid into the treasury by them, about eight times what was demanded, (and it is still pouring in), shew how thoroughly the public approve of the scheme. And now that a sound foundation is laid by the establishment of such a company, it is surely advisable to take full advantage of it.

I would also point out that the sea navigation totally fails in the most essential point, the conveyance of native passengers, ninety-nine hundredths of those who have to travel on this line are totally unassisted by it, and no improvement of the minor ports will have the least effect in this way. Surely this is in many ways an essential point in the well being of the community. I suppose if this line were worked by steamers at six or eight miles an hour and at ½ pie a head a mile, there would be an average traffic in passengers of at least 500 a day, or 1,50,000 a year, and it is impossible to calculate the effect of such intercourse.

No. 78. Minute by the Honorable the President, dated Gindi, 7th November 1859.

I agree with Colonel Cotton that the Coast Canal should be completed, but had rather that it should be done by the Government than by a Private Company.

2. But I do not take the same view as he does about the local Harbours. The saving of the expense of inland carriage, even by canal, is such an important object, that, in every country, bulky produce intended for exportation naturally seeks the nearest Sea Port.

3. In the present stage of progress of this part of India, it is desirable that all our Ports and adjoining Estuaries and Rivers should be surveyed; and that concise Reports should be made on:

1st. The nature and extent of the present trade.
2nd. The probability of its increase.
3rd. The present state of the Harbour and of the navigation (if any) connected with it.
4th. Their susceptibility of immediate improvement at a moderate expense; and
5th. The larger improvements of which they may ultimately be capable.

4. This Report might with advantage first be made on the seaboard of the Kishna and Godávari Districts, which will include Guntúr.

5. I propose that the Superintendent of Marine should be instructed to state who are the best qualified persons available for this service.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 79. Minute by the Honorable WALTER ELLIOT, dated 10th November 1859.

The importance of completing the Coast Canal is unquestionable, and I hope no obstacle will be allowed to delay it.

2. I agree with Colonel Cotton, that it would be desirable to entrust farther operations to a Company rather than wait for an improved condition of the finances. Indeed, I have always thought that works of this kind were more suited to the enterprize of Joint Stock Companies than irrigation schemes.

3. There can be no objection to the plan of sending an Officer to report specially on all the East Coast Harbours; but I should not be inclined to advocate a large expenditure on them. Their natural advantages are very few, the coast must always be closed to trade during the mon-

soon months, and a Coast Canal will intercept all commodities, bulky or compact within a mile or two of every Harbour on the Coromandel Coast.

No. 80. Minute by the Honorable W. A. MOREHEAD, dated 10th November 1859.

I agree with Mr. Elliot—there never can be harbours on this coast—the ports cannot be rendered safe—and the surf will always act as an obstacle to the transport of goods by sea when the Canal is opened.

2. The completion of the Coast Canal is important. I would not, however, as matters now stand, hand it over to a company.

3. The sum required to finish the Canal is not large. I presume that no company would purchase of Government the Canal and the works connected with it, even if Government would consent to such an arrangement—and unless they did so, I do not understand how a Joint Stock Company could be allowed to take part in the work.

No. 81. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2746.

Ordered that a copy of the above letter and of the Minutes of the Honorable the President and Members of Council be forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine, and that he be requested to report whether he can mention a competent officer to survey and report upon the ports referred to, also what arrangements and assistance would be necessary and what would be the cost.

2. Colonel Cotton's suggestions respecting the canal will be considered separately.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 82. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7016.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to forward herewith, a letter from the District Engineer, Vizagapatam, reporting that though in his opinion it is not necessary to the stability of the Chittivulsa bridge, to carry out the works in connexion therewith (vide margin) provided for in the estimate of Rupees 7,000 entered in the budget of 1859-60, yet for the safety of the crops in the neighbourhood, and the completion of the communication along "the Vizianagrum and Bimlipatam" and "Vizianagrum and Vizagapatam" roads, along which the traffic is at all times heavy, he considers it necessary that provision should be made for the execution of the works in the budget of 1860-61.

1 Letter from District Engineer, dated 13th October 1859, No. 600.
To Government, 4th October 1859, No. 5720.
From do. 12th do. „ 2424.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Embanking the Pulipilli irrigation channel......	800	0		
Excavating a surplus channel from do. to the river below the site of the bridge........	300	0		
Building a kalingala to do	200	0		
Do. A tunnel for conveying the Pulipilli channel across the high road............	330	0		
			1,630	0
Building a road dam on the high road............	4,443	7		
Excavating channel from river to do.	273	7		
Opening river embankment at head of do......	40	0		
			4,756	14
Superintendence and sundries............................			613	2
Total..............			7,000	0

2. For the foregoing reasons due provision will be made in the next budget for the requisite expenditure on the works in question, in view to the prosecution thereof in 1860-61.

No. 83. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2747.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 84. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 6805.

I have the honor with reference to the orders noted in the margin, to state for the information of Government, that the District Engineer of Chingleput* has again represented in the accompanying letters the inadequacy of his office establishment and the necessity of increasing it from the scale of a third to that of a second class district.

Dated 11th February 1858, No. 246.
Do. 30th April 1858, No. 806.
Do. 26th May 1858, No. 998.
Do. 12th August 1858, No. 1606.
* Dated 15th and 27th July 1859, Nos. 411 and 492.

2. Chingleput has been ranked as a 3rd class district with reference, I presume, solely to its relative importance in point of revenue. Although the establishment allowed to other districts of the same class has proved sufficient or nearly so, yet that allowed to Chingleput has been found to be inadequate on account of the extensive military works in the three important cantonments of Saint Thomas' Mount, Palaveram and Poonamallee, which are situated in it and add much to its office work. The roads outside the boundary of Madras and within 12 miles of it formerly under charge of the Superintendent of Government roads, were also transferred to the District Engineer. On the abolition of the office of the superintendent of the Eastern Coast Canal, the greatest portion of its duties of supervision was transferred to that officer, but no addition has been made to his office establishment on this or other accounts.

3. Independently of this subject and with reference to the order of Government, dated 16th June last, No. 1479, I addressed the District Engineers of Godavery and Chingleput to ascertain if the establishment of Mr. Moncrieff's then acting Executive Engineer, 3rd class, and of Mr. Kennedy, Executive Engineer of the same class could be reduced without prejudice to the public interest. The District Engineer of the Godavery division reports, that Mr. Moncrieff did not entertain the establishment of a 3rd class Executive Engineer, but only that of his permanent appointment of the 4th class and that this establishment is absolutely necessary for the performance of his office works.

Paragraph 4.

4. The District Engineer of Chingleput considers that Mr. Kennedy's office establishment may be reduced to that of an Assistant Engineer, as he has only the Eastern Coast Canal work under his superintendence.

In letter dated 25th June 1859, No. 269.

5. With reference to paragraph 7 of the order of Government, dated the 4th July last, No. 1637, I called on the Special Executive Engineer at Jackatalla to report what reduction of Captain Morgan's present establishment was practicable, and when that officer was promoted from a 4th to a 3rd class Executive Engineer, I directed him through his immediate superior to keep his old establishment of the 4th class and not to increase it to one corresponding with his new appointment.

On the 8th July 1859.

6. When a reply is received from the Special Executive Engineer, I shall, in communication with the Conservator of Forests and with reference to paragraph 2 of the order of Government of the 24th September last, determine what establishment is proper for Captain Morgan for the conduct of his forest duties.

7. I do not think it advisable that any reduction of Mr. Moncrieff's establishment should be made as it is required for the accounts of the workshop.

8. The reduction, however, in Mr. Kennedy's establishment may be carried out immediately, and I request the sanction of Government to that establishment being reduced to Rupees 90 as shown in the margin, leaving to Mr. Kennedy the option of employing one writer on 30 Rupees or one writer and one goomastah on 15 Rupees each, and in the meantime, I recommend that in consideration of the heavy work in the Chingleput District Engineer's office from the causes above mentioned, Government will be pleased to increase that establishment to the scale of a second class district, the difference of cost between it and the present 3rd class office being Rupees 60; and this may be defrayed from the saving of an equal sum to be effected in Mr. Kennedy's office establishment.

1 Accountant and estimate maker	Rupees	35
1 Writer or 1 Writer and 1 Goomastah	„	30
1 Lascar	„	7
3 do. at 6 Rupees each	„	18
		90

No. 85. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2748.

Before acceding to the recommendation that the Chingleput district should be raised from the 3rd to the 2nd class, the Governor in Council desires to have before him a comparison between the work of that district, and that of the 2nd and 3rd classes generally.

2. The Chief Engineer will therefore be requested to prepare and submit a statement shewing the number of executive ranges, of works, and of bills, and the amount of expenditure in each of the three years 1856-57 to 1858-59, in each of the 2nd and 3rd class districts. It is believed that all the information necessary for this comparative statement will be found in the Chief Engineer's office. The statement should be in the accompanying form.

3. The Government will defer passing orders on the subject of paragraph 7 of Colonel Bell's letter, till he shall have the report on the establishment proper for the Douléswarum workshop already called for, and promised by the Chief Engineer in his letter of the 23rd September No. 5333 to be submitted before the end of the current year.

4. The Government do not understand the recommendation in paragraph 8. The order of 26th July 1859 No. 1801 finally abolished the personal establishments of executive officers, and in lieu of them constituted establishments for the several executive ranges. Mr. Kennedy is believed to have charge of one of the ranges of Chingleput; and explanation is requested whether his personal establishment is still maintained, and if so for what reason.

5. The Mudumalli forest is a special charge, not at all necessarily requiring the same establishment as that of any executive officer. This was pointed out to the Chief Engineer so long ago as the 4th July 1859* and the Governor in Council regrets that the question of Captain Morgan's establishment is still unsettled. He requests that Colonel Bell will endeavour to place it before Government at an early date.

* No. 1637 paragraph 7.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the work performed in the 2nd and 3rd Class Districts, Department Public Works.

Names of the Districts.	No. of Executive ranges.	No. of works executed of all kinds.	No. of Bills.	Amount of expenditure.	No. of works executed of all kinds.	No. of Bills.	Amount of expenditure.	No. of works executed of all kinds.	No. of Bills.	Amount of expenditure.	No. of works executed of all kinds.	No. of Bills.	Amount of expenditure.
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
2ND CLASS DISTRICTS.													
North Arcot													
South Arcot													
Nellore													
Coimbatore													
Tinnevelly													
Madura													
Total													
Average													
3rd CLASS DISTRICTS.													
Ganjam													
Vizagapatam													
Chingleput													
Karnúl													
Trichinopoly													
Salem													
Total													
Average													

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 86. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7144.

1 Letter from District Engr., dated 2nd Sept. 1859, No. 186.
1 do. from do. do. 23rd do. do. No. 219.
1 do. from do. do. 28th Oct. do. No. 286.
with two enclosures.
Relating to Mr. Ross' cash chest.
The Governor in Council desires that the District Engineer shall be called on to explain in detail in whose charge the chest was from first detection of deficit up to its final production in court; and the parties, in whose charge it so was, will be required to explain what means they took to keep its contents from being tampered with, and who had access to it.

In reference to orders of Government No. 1416, 10th June 1859, subject as per margin; I have the honor to report that the District Engineer, Bellary, states that the chest was in the charge of Captain Syme from the time of the deficit until the trial commenced at Bellary; during the trial it was in the custody of the Court, and at the close of Captain Syme's evidence it was restored to his charge. He took it to Gooty, and on Mr. Powell's arrival in the district, and appointment to the charge of the Adoni range, he proceeded to Gooty and received the chest from Captain Syme, and immediately following on this a requisition was made by Mr. Ross' vakeel, to have the chest examined in Court; when the additional vouchers were found.

2. Captain Syme states that while the records were under his charge, it was impossible for any one to tamper with them, as the only books the writers had were copies of monthly papers sent to the District Engineer. Stationery and all receipts were preserved in a locked box and the key kept in his own possession.

3. Mr. Powell states that he was, at the time of taking over charge of the Adoni range, unaware of any particular necessity for preventing the office box being tampered with, or of taking more than the ordinary precautions for its safe custody, and that after being in charge a few days, the office box was, by Captain Syme's direction, made over to his accountant, and it was then taken to Bellary and reproduced in Court.

4. The District Engineer further states, that Mr. Powell believes his writer (who he had just then entertained at Bellary), is the person who tampered with the records, as he had subsequently discovered other papers, which had been falsified by this individual; and in one case Mr. Ross' signature forged; and he had in consequence dismissed the man from his situation Captain Fisher adds that he quite agrees with Mr. Powell in this belief; but that they are unable to prove the man's guilt.

5. Captain Syme, it will appear, has not replied directly to the question put to him in my proceedings of the 23rd of September, No. 5909, and it appears to me that this officer is not free from blame, in omitting to instruct Mr. Powell in the necessity of taking particular care to prevent the chest from being tampered with.

6. There seems also to have been mismanagement in the case in the omission to call for Captain Fisher's evidence.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2749.

1. In this letter the Chief Engineer furnishes information, in reply to the order of June 10th 1859, No. 1416, respecting the persons who had charge of Mr. Ross' cash chest from the first detection of the deficit to the final production of the chest in Court.

2. Though so many papers are sent up, the facts are far from being clearly set out, partly in consequence of a remarkable omission of dates throughout the correspondence. Comparing the present papers, however, with others formerly recorded, the state of the case appears to be as follows: that the chest was in Captain Syme's custody from the time when it was taken out of Mr. Ross' hands till after the investigation of the case by the Subordinate Court; that almost immediately after that, Captain Syme transferred the chest to Mr. Powell; when giving over to him the charge of the Adoni executive range; that very shortly after, viz. at the trial before the Sessions Court, the chest was again sent for, and was examined in that Court; and that certain receipts were then found in it, which were not in it when it was twice examined

before by Captain Syme, aided on one occasion by the Magistrate; and that relying on these receipts, which however, he expressly declared to be for various reasons very suspicious, the Sessions Judge acquitted the prisoner.

3. There seems good reason to believe, with the District Engineer, that it was Mr. Powell's writer who introduced the receipts into the chest. The event certainly shows that sufficient care was not taken of the box and its contents by Mr. Powell, who however was not warned by either Captain Fisher or Captain Syme, that any particular care of them was proper. But the Government cannot impute blame on this account to any of those officers. Mr. Powell was not even aware that the contents of the chest were important in the trial; and the other two, seeing that the chest had been produced before the Subordinate Court, examined there, and then given up to the department, when the case was committed to the Sessions Court, might reasonably infer that it would not again be wanted.

4. It does however appear to Government a strange proceeding that an article of so much importance in the trial should not have been better cared for by the committing Magistrate and the Subordinate Court. The usual practice is that documents and articles of any kind important in a criminal case, are scrupulously detained by the magistracy and the courts, till the case is finally closed; and the Government resolve to communicate the papers in this case through the Judicial Department to the Court of Foujdári Adálat, with the request to furnish explanation why that course was neglected in the present instance.

The Government refrain from making any further remarks on the treatment of the case by the Sessions Judge.

5. It is observed that Mr. Powell's writer, whose name, by the same want of exactness which omitted the dates, is not given, has been dismissed from employment. The Governor in Council must remark that he appears to have been entertained without due enquiry as to his character. It is presumed that District Engineers exercise control over the selection and nomination of servants by their subordinates. This should certainly be the rule of the department

6. The Governor in Council must notice lastly the long delay of five months which occurred in replying to the simple order of the 10th June; a delay entirely due, as it seems, to Captain Fisher, and in great part to the careless and incomplete character of his replies, which made three successive letters from him necessary. The Government have recently had occasion to notice the same fault in the same officer. The Chief Engineer will again point out to him how much such inaccuracy and incompleteness increases his own work as well as that of others, besides causing delays which must be prejudicial to an effective administration.

Order 4th November 1859 No. 2892.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 88. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4057.

Approving for entry in the budget for 1860-61 an estimate for two rooms to be constructed in connection with the European barracks at Bellary. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 182-183.)

No. 89. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2750.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 90. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 16th November 1859, No. 364.

Observing that on the unpaid subscriptions for a Church at Karnúl being made good, the Government will be prepared to sanction a grant of Rupees 2,240 towards the erection of the building. } (Vide Ecclesiastical Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 7-8.)

No. 91. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2751.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance. The work is not to be commenced till further orders.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 92. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. BAIRD SMITH, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 7th November 1859, No. 7662.

No. 1989, dated 19th August 1859.
„ 2257, „ 20th Sept. „

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, and to communicate the approval of the Government of India, of the sanction given by the Madras Government to the expenditure of Rupees 1,12,500 on the restoration of the Pennair Annicut. Of this sum Rupees 80,000 are to be expended during the current official year.

2. The plans and estimates received with the letters under acknowledgment are returned herewith.

No. 93. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1859, No. 2752.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer with reference to his letter of the 14th September 1859 No. 4957 and to the proceedings of Government dated 19th August preceding No. 1988.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers.

No. 94. Report from W. WATERFIELD, Esq., Acting Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 17th November 1859, No. 748.

The Acting Civil Auditor has the honor to report that, under the medical certificate of Doctor Dorward, Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly, countersigned by Doctor W. G. Davidson, Superintending Surgeon, Southern Division, Mr. T. H. Bush, 2nd Assistant District Engineer, Coimbatore, is eligible to 10 months leave under Sections III, IV and V of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Letter from T. H. BUSH, Esq., 2nd Assistant District Engineer, Coimbatore; to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Circle, dated Camp Trichinopoly, 9th November 1859, No. 181.

I have the honor to forward case and certificate for leave for ten months to Madras and Eastern Coast, recommended by Garrison Surgeon Dorward, and request you will have the goodness to forward the same to Government for sanction, so that I may be enabled to proceed as early as possible as directed by my medical attendant to the Presidency.

No. 95. Official memorandum from W. WATERFIELD, Esq., Acting Civil Auditor; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 23rd November 1859, No. 773.

Referring to the official memorandum of the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 327, dated the 22nd instant, the Officiating Civil Auditor has the honor to state that, there is no objection to a month's leave from 1st October last being granted under Section III of the rules to Mr. Bush, in addition to the 10 months recommended by Mr. Bush's medical attendant.

No. 96. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2753.

Leave granted for eleven months from 1st October 1859 under Sections III, IV and V of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to transmit copy of paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 6 of Mr. Bush's letter to the District Engineer dated 12th October, to the Director General of the Medical Department and to request him to report whether or not the Garrison Surgeon was the proper medical officer for Mr. Bush, being at Trichinopoly, to apply to. If he was, the Director General will report further for what reason Mr. Dorward expressed unwillingness to afford him the benefit of his professional advice.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Read again the following letters.

From the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, dated 6th and recorded in Proceedings of the 16th September 1859, No. 2237.

From the Deputy Commissary General, dated 21st September and recorded in Proceedings of the 4th October 1859, No. 2302.

Read also the following letters.

No. 97. From W. N. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., Superintendent, Electric Telegraph in India; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 23rd September 1859, No. 765.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, dated 16th September 1859, No. 2237, I have no suggestions to offer on the letter and report of the Committee, who seem to have made very careful provision for all contingencies affecting the landing of stores for the Telegraph department.

2. Your Circular has been forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Madras circle, for any remarks he may desire to communicate.

No. 98. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 26th September 1859, No. 5448.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of orders of Government, No. 2237 of the 16th instant and to report, with reference to the recommendations of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the system under which stores are sent from England; that the proposed rules both for the guidance of the Home authorities, and those for the landing and receipt of stores at Madras; are, in my opinion admirably calculated to prevent hereafter any inconvenience to this department, and will, probably also, prevent injury and loss of machinery and stores.

2. I would only suggest as an additional provision that the landing agent should also be required to re-ship stores and machinery for other ports in the Presidency.

No. 99. From MAJOR CHARLES A. ORR, Mint Master; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th September 1859, No. 202.

I have the honor to state, with reference to the orders of Government of the 16th September 1859, No. 2237, that no remarks nor suggestions on the recommendations of the Committee

appointed under date the 28th July 1859, to report on the receipt and landing of stores, occur to me, and that I am of opinion the measure suggested by the Committee will, if carried out, remove all the difficulties, delays, and embarrassments hitherto experienced in the landing of machinery and stores.

No. 100. From Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. SILVER, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 29th September 1859, No. 227.

Agreeably to the orders of Government of date 16th September 1859, No. 2237, I have the honor to state that, on perusal of the suggestions made by the Committee, of which Colonel Simpson was President, there does not appear to me to be much calling for remark.

2. The measures recommended for adoption are judicious, and will facilitate business considerably: but, there appears to be nothing said, about shipping stores:—a matter, regarding which, there is considerable difficulty and delay in this department.

3. The object designed, in the employment of Captain Burton by this department, was to preclude questions of liability for damages.

4. He reports, for the information of this department and the guidance of the Superintendent of Marine: but, he has nothing to do with the landing, nor the damages caused in landing. He has hitherto aided the department in shipping: but the bulk of the work, devolves on it, and it would be a great relief, to have the shipping business done independently—and the landing agent, would be the best person, for the shipping business.

5. If the suggestion made by the Committee, of employing a distinct official as landing agent for all Government stores, on a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees (250), be approved: he could well undertake the duty of shipping agent, likewise: and, thus, very considerably relieve the departments, on whom that duty is at present thrown.

No. 101. From J. J. BLISSETT, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th October 1859, No. 1019.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of Government received through Chief Superintendent Electric Telegraphs in India, dated 16th ultimo, No. 2237, subjoined to copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department respecting the landing of stores, and to inform you, that I have no remarks or suggestions to offer on the subject except that the Telegraph stores consigned to this department may be landed in front of the Telegraph office whenever this is practicable.

No. 102. From J. J. FRANKLIN, Esq., Superintendent of Marine; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 24th October 1859, No. 4343.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 21st instant, No. 111, and to express my regret that I should so long have delayed attention to the order* to which it calls my notice.

* 16th Septr. 1859, No. 2237.

2. The Government therein directed me to offer any remarks or suggestions which I might desire to submit on the recommendations of the Committee convened for the purpose of considering the mode of landing Government consignments at Madras. I concurred generally in the views recorded in the Committee's report, although I differed in some minor matters of detail. The Master Attendant at present is the officer nominally charged with the duty of unloading Government consignments, but having no one to attend personally to this operation, it is left to the Commander of the vessel, and frequent delay and inconvenience occur. There is also a difficulty in adjusting claims for damaged goods. To avoid this it is proposed that an officer be appointed as landing agent, whose province it should be to discharge all Government consignments: that he should have an adequate establishment: and that he should be placed under the Superintendent of Marine.

3. In the principle of this I fully concur. There is much need of some one to superintend the discharge of Government stores, but I would rather see a second assistant appointed under the Master Attendant, to be specially employed on that particular duty when ships are in the roads with such consignments, and at other times to be made useful in any other way in the department. If the officer to be appointed be termed a "landing agent," he will expect to be employed on no other duty, and will require an establishment: whereas an assistant in the Master Attendant's department could be made generally useful, and the present Marine establishment need not be increased with the exception of a boat's crew to enable the new assistant to proceed from ship to ship, when two or more vessels are unloading at the same time. A salary of (200) two hundred Rupees a month, would I think, be sufficient to secure the services of an efficient person.

No. 103. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. BARROW, Acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance and Superintendent of Stationery; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 24th October 1859, No. 1405.

Referring to the orders of the Madras Government, dated 16th September 1859, No. 2237, I have the honor to remark, with reference to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the proposed arrangements in the despatch of stores to Madras, for adoption by the authorities in England; that it would be desirable that *stationery* stores should be shipped, so that the supplies, may reach Madras between the months of January and July at the latest, as the annual issues, and packing, and despatching of stores to outstations, begins in the 15th of the latter month.

The valuation invoices, should be despatched to the Accountant General in sufficient time, for that officer to furnish this department, with copies thereof, through the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, a week or two before the stores are landed, to enable it to calculate and average the prices of the several articles on being received into store.

The course at present pursued in landing and delivering stationery stores, through the Ordnance department, has been found to work well.

No. 104. From Surgeon GEORGE PEARSE, M. D. Director General, Medical Department; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 193.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Public Works Department, and the order thereon, No. 2237, dated 16th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of Government, that I am of opinion, the measures recommended for adoption at Madras, relative to the shipping and landing of Government stores, by the Committee recently assembled to investigate the subject will be attended with much advantage to the public service.

2. I may, however, suggest that as the Director General is the controlling authority over the Medical stores, the packing accounts and the priced invoices should be forwarded to this department direct, as is now the practice, instead of being sent to the Medical storekeeper as proposed.

No. 105. From Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Y. SIMPSON, Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 276.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 111, dated 21st October 1859, and to state that the order* of Government referred to therein, was not communicated to this office, but appears to have been sent to the Grand Arsenal. Having obtained a copy of the order from the acting Principal Commissary of Ordnance, I beg to state that I have no further remarks or suggestions to offer on the subject of arrangements relative to landing and receiving stores, beyond those already recorded by me as President of the Committee appointed by Government, as per order No. 1579, dated 28th June 1859, and which were submitted with my report No. 208, dated 6th September 1859.

* No. 2237, dated 16th Septr. 1859.

No. 106. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2754.

1. In their proceedings of the 28th June 1859, the Government appointed a committee* of officers to consider and propose arrangements suited to the circumstances of Madras, for the landing and receiving of stores for all departments of the public service. The first of the papers at the head of these proceedings is the report of the committee so appointed.

* Acting Director General of Ordnance and Stores.
Mint Master.
Superintendent of Marine.

2. The committee explain the practice followed at present in the supply and receipt of stores; notice the inconveniences connected with it; and suggest certain arrangements for adoption both in England and at Madras. The latter are enumerated under seven heads at the close of the report; the chief of them are the following, 1st, the appointment of an officer under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Marine, to act as Government agent for landing all Government consignments, and to communicate direct with the departments concerned, 2nd, the discontinuance of committees of officers on stores as a rule; and 3rdly, the preparation of a set of rules by the Government law officer, regarding the law and the practice as to liability of ships for damaged goods.

3. On the receipt of this report it was circulated to the heads of the departments usually receiving stores from England, for any remarks and suggestions which they might wish to offer, and the replies of those officers are recorded above. All of them approve the proposed arrangements in general; but sum of them suggest improvements in some minor details. These suggestions will now be noticed.

4. The Chief Engineer and the Agent for Army Clothing suggest that the landing agent should be required to re-ship stores and machinery for other ports in the Presidency.

The Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph suggests that the stores consigned to his department should be landed in front of the Telegraph office whenever it may be practicable.

The Superintendent of Marine objects to the appointment of a separate landing agent, and proposes, instead, the addition of a Second Assistant in the Master Attendant's office, on a salary of 200 Rupees, to be specially charged with the duty of landing Government stores.

The Superintendent of stationery considers it desirable that Stationery stores should be shipped so as to arrive at Madras between the months of January and July at latest; because "the annual issues and packing and dispatching of stores to out-stations, begins on the 15th of the latter month."

The Director General of the Medical Department suggests that the packing accounts and the priced invoices should be sent direct to his department instead of to the Medical Storekeeper, as proposed by the committee.

5. The Government have given consideration to all these propositions and suggestions. They fully agree with the committee that it is necessary to have an officer specially invested with the duty of landing Government stores, but they concur with Captain Franklin that the best position for this officer will be that of an Assistant in the Master Attendant's office. Enquiry has satisfied them that the Master Attendant is unable to undertake the duty of landing all Government stores without additional help; his own time and that of his Assistant being necessarily too much occupied on shore.

6. A Second Assistant to that officer will therefore be appointed, whose special business it will be to attend to the landing and shipping of stores, and making the necessary communication direct to the proper departments; and it will be the duty of the Master Attendant to give him such assistance and to make such arrangements in his office, as shall ensure the systematic and punctual communication of information to the offices concerned, and the prompt discharge of bills of lading. On this latter point the Government approve and sanction the latter part of the fifth suggestion of the committee, that where the packages are landed uninjured, the certificate of the Master Attendant, countersigned by the Superintendent of Marine, shall be sufficient voucher for the balance of freight. Where there is sufficient cause, this certificate will of course be withheld and other measures taken.

7. With respect to the amount of the new officer's pay, the Governor in Council resolves to adopt the suggestion of the committee, and to fix it at 250 Rupees a month, subject to the approval of the Government of India. A small establishment may perhaps be necessary for his immediate assistance; but on this point the Government resolve to request the opinion of the Superintendent of Marine; who if he thinks such aid necessary, will specify the nature and amount required. Under the new arrangement the separate payments now made by the Clothing department for the landing of its stores will of course cease. And the Ordnance and Commissariat departments will be called on, through the Military department, to report what reductions will be practicable in their respective establishments, in consequence of being relieved from the duty of landing stores.

8. The fifth suggestion of the committee respecting local arrangements is in the following terms. "Committees of officers on Ordnance, Public Works Department, and other stores, "should be discontinued as a rule, and only convened when the party to whom the goods may "be consigned requires to certify any special loss or damage, the certificates of the Master "Attendant countersigned by the Superintendent of Marine should be taken, in ordinary cases, "as vouchers for the balance of freight."

This is fully supported by the statement in the sixth of the committee's remarks on the defects in the present system; a part of which runs as follows. "There would appear no sufficient reason why these receipts should not be furnished within a few days of the final discharge of the ship; yet, in practice, it is sometimes weeks before they are obtained. The "owners are only liable for the damage or short delivery of goods, when the packages are proved "to have been discharged in a defective state. Departments should, therefore, be directed to "furnish acknowledgment of the receipt of the number of bales, cases, &c., consigned to them, "with the least possible delay, without waiting to scrutinize their contents, excepting in "those cases in which the landing agent may already have reported the packages to have been "delivered by the vessel in a damaged condition."

The committees' suggestion on this point as above quoted is approved by Government and should come into immediate operation.

9. The concluding suggestion of the committee is that a set of rules regarding the law and practice as to liability of ships for damaged goods, and means of recovering loss, should be drawn up by the Government law officer, for the guidance of the landing agent and Superintendent of Marine. As at present informed, the Government are not prepared to agree in this suggestion. They are not aware that legal disputes are at all of frequent occurrence on the points specified, between the officers of Government and captains of ships.

10. The suggestion of points to be attended to in packing and shipping stores in England appear to Government to be all good; except that all the papers connected with shipments should be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government,* to be by him distributed to the proper departments. This is necessary in order to ensure unity of action, and the proper control of Government; it will be the care of the Chief Secretary to make such arrangements as shall ensure punctuality and correctness in the distribution of the papers.

* See the 4th, 7th, and 12th of the committees suggestions.

11. Several of the suggestions by heads of departments noticed above in paragraph 3 have already been noticed. With respect to the remainder that of the Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph regarding the place of landing stores for his department will be attended to by the landing officer, as far as possible.

That of the Superintendent of Stationery as to the time of year for shipping his stores is important, and will be brought to the special notice of the Home authorities.

That of the Director General of the Medical Department is also proper and will be attended to. Documents connected with the shipment and arrival of stores will be sent to him, as head of the department, instead of to the Medical Storekeeper.

12. With reference to the remarks of the committee as to the delay experienced by the Master Attendant in obtaining receipts for stores from the departments to which they are con-

signed, the Government resolve to call the particular attention of the heads of the departments concerned to this point, and to the remark of the committee as quoted above in paragraph 7.

The Governor in Council trusts that this notice of the subject will be sufficient; and that there will be no more delays such as have been pointed out by the committee.

13. Lastly the Government resolve to transmit the report of the committee and the other papers to the Home Government. With reference to recent correspondence on the same subject, their particular attention will be requested to the defects noticed in this report, in the arrangements connected with the shipment of stores in England, and to the simple and easy means suggested for preventing for the future the confusion, loss, and disappointment, which have thence resulted.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 107. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George; to Colonel H. YULE, Secretary to the Government of India, D. P. W., dated 26th November 1859, No. 2755.

From the Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, 6th September 1859, No. 208.
Proceedings of Government 26th November 1859, No. 2754.

Paragraph. 1. With reference to the proceedings of the Government of India dated 16th May 1859 No. 3202, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to submit copies of the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of the arrangements necessary at Madras for the landing and receiving of Government stores, as well as for despatching them from England.

2. The present state of the arrangements for both objects having long been found to be unsatisfactory this Government, following the example of the Government of India appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the present practice and its working, and proposing amendments. The report of the committee and the views of the officers whose opinions were obtained upon it, are reviewed in the Proceedings of Government of this day's date, to which the attention of the Government of India is solicited as containing full information as to the measures decided on by this Government and the course intended to be pursued for giving effect to the proposals of the committee.

3. The committee suggest the appointment of an officer under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Marine, to act as Government Agent for landing all Government consignments and to communicate direct with the departments concerned. The Government fully agree in the necessity of such an appointment but they think with the Superintendent of Marine that the best position for this officer will be that of an Assistant in the Master Attendant's office. They propose therefore to appoint a Second Assistant to the Master Attendant on a monthly salary of 250 Rupees. This officer may need a small establishment for his immediate assistance, but on this point the Government have called for further information, as well as in regard to the practicability of effecting a reduction in the establishments of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments heretofore employed in landing the Stores of their respective departments. A tabular statement in the prescribed form will be hereafter furnished to exhibit the actual expenditure that will be involved in the proposed arrangements; for the present, the Government solicit authority for the appointment of a Second Assistant to the Master Attendant on the salary of 250 Rupees a month.

No. 108. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 21st November 1859, No. 7478.

I have the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for the disbursement of Rupees (7-14-0) seven and annas fourteen, being the value of candles purchased for

the use of the Central office in the months of May, June and July 1859, and which the Civil Auditor declined to admit as a charge in the contingent bills for those months.

2. Since then oil lamps have been used by the despatchers, but as great care is required with them to prevent papers from being soiled or injured, I shall be glad if the use of candles in the Central office can be authorized, particularly as on such occasions as the preparation of the budget, or on dark afternoons, when it has been found necessary to make use of lights.

No. 109. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2756.

The Government sanction the charge of Rupees (7-14-0) seven and annas fourteen incurred on account of candles purchased for the use of the Central office during the months of May, June and July 1859.

2. The Government permit the use of candles in the Central office when necessary; and they direct that the expense be treated as a contingent charge under the usual rules.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 110. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 7123.

No. 1789, 26th July 1859.
Paragraph 5. Indents of the Public Works Department will in future be sent Home distinct from General Military indent.

Adverting to the orders of Government as per margin, in connection with the restriction on expenditure, under which the erection of the buildings for the "Presidency store and workshops" has been postponed. I have the honor to bring prominently to the notice of Government that the sheds at the Abercrombie battery, the only shelter provided for our machinery and stores are unsuitable both in quality and extent for the preservation of the large quantities due from England on indent already submitted: and I would suggest the expediency of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in Council being requested to send out early intimation of the despatch of any machinery and stores for the Department Public Works, that temporary structures may be provided pending the construction of the permanent buildings.

No. 111. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2757.

Ordered accordingly that this letter be brought to the notice of the Home Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 112. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7139.

No. 2393, dated 8th October 1859.

1 Original letter from the District Engineer of Madura, No. 819, dated 5th No. 1859.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of proceedings of the Madras Government, marginally noted, regarding an application from the Ceylon Government for the use of the Paumbem steam dredge, and to inform you, that the dredge will be available from the 25th of the current month up to the 1st of January, when operations will again commence at Paumbem.

2. The Engineer and Crew attached to the dredge would of course accompany it, the latter I imagine will claim pay at the Ceylon rates while employed on that coast.

No. 113. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2758.

The Government desire that the Chief Engineer will issue orders if he has not done so already under the order of the 8th ultimo No. 2393, for the dredge with its Engineer and Crew, being placed at the disposal of the Ceylon Government for the period specified in paragraph 1 of this letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 114. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to the Colonial Secretary at Columbo, dated 26th November 1859, No. 2759.

In reply to your letter of the 26th September No. 56, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Engineer has been instructed to place the Paumbem steam dredge, with its Engineer and Crew, at the disposal of the Government of Ceylon from the 25th instant to the 1st January 1860, when operations will recommence at Paumbem.

2. The Chief Engineer mentions that the Crew will probably claim to be paid at the Colonial rates while employed as proposed.

No. 115. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 24th November 1859, No. 7615.

With reference to the orders of Government, No. 2652, dated 12th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith an original letter* from the Civil Architect, reporting that no money has been advanced to Mr. Faulkner on account of the construction of the aqueduct in question.

*No. 1002, dated 16th November 1859.

No. 116. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2760.

The aqueduct being a municipal work as before noticed, no advance will be made by the Civil Architect on account of it.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 117. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 21st November 1859, No. 1586.

Sanctioning the estimate of Rupees 2,650 for building a District Munsif's Court, at Sankerry Drûg in Salem. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 7-8.)

No. 118. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2761.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance. The work is sanctioned for entry in the budget of 1860-61.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 119. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Department, dated 16th November 1859, No. 633.

Communicating an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India directing that the cost of the military buildings in the Straits Settlements, be debited to those Settlements. } (Vide Financial Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 22-23.)

No. 120 ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2762.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 121. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 15th November 1859, No. 4059.

Calling for information relative to the despatch of Troops by the Godaveri route. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 188-189.)

No. 122. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2763.

Ordered to be communicated to the District Engineer of the Godaveri district through the Chief Engineer for his information and guidance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 123. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 22nd November 1859, No. 4157.

Approving the estimate of Rupees 260 for 320 additional stands of arms to the place of arms attached to the 20th Regiment N. I. at Bangalore. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 51-52.)

No. 124. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2764.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 125. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 19th November 1859, No. 585.

Sanctioning the estimate of Rupees 800 for the building proposed for the accommodation of the Superintendent of the Light-house at Carwar Head in Canara. } (Vide Marine Proceedings from 11th to 20th November 1859, Nos. 21-22.)

No. 126. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1859, No. 2765.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance. The work is sanctioned for entry in the budget of 1860-61.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 127. Read the following letter from Captain F. H. RUNDALL, Consulting Engineer to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 14th November 1859, No. 3.

Having joined my appointment as Consulting Engineer for the irrigation company, I shall feel obliged by your furnishing me with copies of all reports, correspondence, orders, &c. as have yet passed on the formation and intended operations of the company, that it may be considered necessary for me to possess.

2. I request also that permission may be given me to procure officially the sheets of the Trigonometrical Atlas for the Presidency, together with a small quantity of stationery and such of the published official records as are furnished to the Central office of Public Works.

3. Regarding the office establishment I shall be better able to form an opinion and report upon, after my return from the tour of inspection on which I am about to proceed.

No. 128. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2766.

Ordered that copies of the papers applied for in paragraph 1 be furnished to the Consulting Engineer irrigation company, according to the annexed list.

2. Captain Rundall is hereby authorized to procure officially from the Superintendent of Stationery the sheets of the Trigonometrical Atlas for this Presidency, as well as stationery as asked for in paragraph 2. He will also be supplied from the Government office with copies of such published official records as relate to the Public Works Department, according to the second list annexed. Hereafter all such publications of that kind by this Government as are furnished to the Chief Engineer, will be sent also to the Consulting Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 129. Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Lieutenant-Colonel H. YULE, Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., dated 28th November 1859, No. 2767.

As requested in Major Strachey's letter of the 7th December 1858 No. 6146, I have the honor, under the orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to forward for the information of the Government of India, a return of the estimates sanctioned by this Government during the month of October 1859; accompanied by an explanatory statement of the works estimated to cost more than 1,000 Rupees each, ordered by this Government for execution on emergency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Return of estimates sanctioned by the Madras Government during the month of October 1859.

Category of estimate.	Description.	General sanction on Budget 1859-60.	Number and amount of estimates sanctioned during the month.		Amount previously sanctioned.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Works on general Estimate Budget, Part 3.	Minor works not exceeding 10,000 Rs. each...	1,00,000	...	....	61,197	61,197	
	Petty works not exceeding 1,000 Rs. each......	....	130	16,250	62,077	78,327	
	Emergent works, bonâ fide emergencies, not under 1,000 Rs. each..........	....	8	37,105	3,52,587	3,89,692	Details and explanation are given in a separate statement which accompanies.
Repairs Budget, Part 4.	Current repairs, usual maintenance of works...	27,31,305	730	1,79,883	14,02,546	15,82,429	
	Special repairs, arising from unforeseen or accidental circumstances..........	....	....	....	3,13,270	3,13,270	
	Supplementary or revised estimates..........	....	5	9,654	58,555	68,209	
	Grand total sanctioned during the month...	....	873	2,42,892	22,50,232	24,93,124	

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Statement shewing the several works of which the estimated cost exceeded in each case a thousand

No.	Districts.	Description of Works.	Date of sanction.
		COMMUNICATIONS.	
1	Madras	Constructing a new stand for the band on the public drive, with a promenade.	1st Octr. 1859, No. 2357
2	Trichinopoly	Constructing two tunnels on trunk road No. 8 in the low ground near the Pungoony channel.	25th do. 1859, „ 2512
		Total Communications......	....
		BUILDINGS.	
3	Madras.............	Constructing a chimney for the working of the engines in the turners, laminating and stamping departments at the Mint.	3rd do. 1859, „ 2362
4	Madras	Erecting temporary buildings for the accommodation of the sick in the general hospital.	5th do. 1859, „ 2374
5	Jackatalla...........	Constructing an armourer's forge at Jackatalla.	5th do. 1859, „ 2379
6	Madras..............	Removing and re-constructing a portion in the north east demi bastion wall of the fort.	8th do. 1859, „ 2399
7	Do.	Erecting pumps at certain wells on the esplanade.	25th do. 1859, „ 2514
8	Do.	Removing the platforms on the land side of Fort St. George by the substitution of stone and masonry for decayed wood.	28th do. 1859, „ 2546
		Total Buildings......	....

ABST

Communications.........
Buildings.................

Rupees, ordered by this Government during the month of October 1859; *to be executed on emergency.*

Amount.	Explanation.
Rs.	
5,165	This work was proposed by His Excellency the Governor and sanctioned by the Public Department for immediate execution.
1,200	Necessary to give a sufficient waterway at the time of extraordinary floods.
6,365	
1,840	Necessary, for the purpose of bringing the engines into use immediately on their arrival.
3,100	See letter from this department, dated 5th October 1859 No. 2375.
3,400	A sum of Rupees 990 was included in the general estimate of Rupees 15,71,500 for the barracks, but as that sum was represented to be insufficient the present estimates was sanctioned in the Military Department.
18,500	The masonry of this wall was stated by the committee of the Engineer officers to be unsound and quite unfit to resist the action of shot.
1,800	The present main pipes from the seven wells through which fresh water is supplied to the troops in garrison being out of order, and as it will take a considerable time to replace them by new ones to be got from England, the work in question was sanctioned on emergency.
2,100	This work was commenced on emergency under the orders of the Honorable the Governor, on account of the decayed state of the wood with which the platforms were formed.
30,740	

RACT.

	Rs.
....	6,365
....	30,740
Total......	37,105

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 130. Read the following letter from Captain F. H. RUNDALL, Consulting Engineer, to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 2.

With reference to the order of Government No. 2532, dated 28th October last, I have the honor to forward my remarks on the memorandum submitted by the Agent to the Madras irrigation and canal company, noticing especially those points which seem to require the consideration of Government.

Remarks on memoranda submitted by the Agent to the Madras irrigation and canal company.

1. In this paper the Agent commences with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the company in this country up to the 15th October.

2. He then proceeds to notice the reports submitted by the Cheif Engineer on such questions "as affect the general interests of the company." First "those which belong exclusively to the Túmbaddra project" and secondly, "those which must claim the attention of the company when works are entrusted to them."

3. Not being yet in possession of the Chief Engineer's reports, I can for the present remark only generally on such points as the Agent has noticed.

4. To whatever extent the proposed Túmbaddra project may ultimately grow, it is essential for the interests of all concerned, that the first set of works should be complete in themselves, that is, not only should the means for raising the crop be perfectly certain, but those for its conveyance to the great market of the world should be equally certain. If any link in the communication between Karnúl and the coast be left incomplete, and an unbroken line of water carriage not be afforded, the utility of the project will be much diminished.

5. The success which has attended the Rajahmundry works is greatly owing to the completeness of the communication, and to the ease with which the produce of the soil is quickly and cheaply conveyed away, while only a small section of the community is required to be engaged in that duty, a matter of no small importance in comparatively thinly populated localities, whose inhabitants are entirely occupied with agriculture.

6. For this reason the completion of the Eastern coast canal to the point where the company's canals terminate should, if not undertaken by the Government, certainly be handed over to the company, or else the public will be deprived of a great portion of the advantages which the company's operations are likely to afford.

7. But as the portion of the Eastern coast canal from Doogarazapatam to Nellore forms part of a grand internal communication, a great length of which is already completed, it should, I think, in order to prevent confusion, be finished by the Government themselves. Regarded simply in the light of a means for the conveyance of their stores, it cannot be a matter of so much importance to the company, as they can be as easily conveyed from Kakináda to Guntúr, a point equally near, and by a road I believe equally practicable as that from Nellore, while it will have the advantage of being opened throughout at an earlier date.

8. As regards the expected traffic on the canals, there can be no question as long as Madras has to be supplied with firewood, and the interior with salt, these two items would alone form a remunerative traffic, independent of all the present and increased produce resulting from the construction of the company's irrigation works.

9. Whatever tends to throw additional light on the great question of the day, the colonization of India, must necessarily be important, and therefore, the establisment of an European settlement on the Nullamullays, a locality of which hitherto little is known, and where there could be no interference with existing rights, is of the first importance, and it would be well that early attention should be given to the examination of the hills in question, with a view to determining the real value of the forests, and the capabilities of the climate.

10. Of the points under the second head, viz. "the engagement of a staff and the organization of offices and departments," the one calling for the attention of the Government is, in my opinion, the necessity that at first starting, all the chief professional officers should be selected from amongst men who have already had experience in this country. It appears to me to be essential for the economical constrction of their works, that the company should secure the best executive officers they can find, and equally to the interests of the Government, that they should allow such of their servants as are willing to take service under the company, to do so without prejudice to their rights as Government servants. The success of the company is a matter of as much importance to the Government, and to the public at large, as to themselves, and next to the selection of the project, that of the officers best qualified to carry it into execution deserves serious consideration. Independent of professional skill, there are other qualities essential to a good executive officer in this country, and those are tact, temper and judgment in dealing with the Natives, an acquaintance with their customs and prejudices, and physical ability to contend with the climate.

11. These qualities can only be found amongst those who have already been employed on the principal engineering works in this country, and have had large bodies of Natives under their control. Not having seen any list of the salaries proposed to be paid to the various grades, I am unable to pronounce an opinion upon them.

12. As respects the department of account, the company will doubtless take those measures which will secure a due supervision of the expenditure, but with regard to those submitted to Government, I am of opinion, that while there should be as little as possible of detail, there should at the same time be the means in the Agent's office of supplying any particulars that the Government may see it necessary to call for, and that, therefore, every measure should be taken to ensure their punctual submission to him.

13. It is also essential that liberal establishments and well paid accountants should be supplied to officers in charge of districts, so that duly qualified persons may be obtained who shall be able to relieve the Engineer officer from the details of office work and book keeping, and so set him at liberty for his own more proper duties. The establishment mentioned by the Agent and their salaries appear to be sufficient, and I would only add, that the salary of the head accountant should never be less than 100 Rupees.

14. The subject of pensions as regards the company's servants does not, I apprehend, require the consideration of Government, except in the matter of such of their subjects as may be injured mortally or otherwise by accidents. It would be well if some arrangement could be entered into by which the relatives of the injured individuals should be compensated, and it would be greatly to the interest of the company, to provide liberally in all such cases, taking the cost of such provision into their calculations of profit and loss on their works.

15. But as regards such of their own servants as are permitted to be employed under the company, I would beg to recommend that the Government consider their services as rendered to the State, inasmuch as the very fact and reason of their selection, is to secure the interests of Government in a new undertaking, and more especially as most of those who are likely to be asked for, will be men of considerable standing, and already far advanced in the period of service entitling them to pension.

No. 131. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2768.

The Governor in Council has read the paper of remarks forwarded with this letter with much interest. He agrees for the most part in the views expressed and the suggestions made, but he does not concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 15 as to pensions to Government servants transferred to the irrigation company. The time passed by such persons in the service of the company cannot be admitted to count as service for a Government pension.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 132. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 30th June 1859, No. 2275.

Letters from District Engineers, with 4 accompaniments and summary of correspondence on cash chests.

With reference to the orders conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation of date 16th November 1858, No. 2419, I have the honor to submit the information regarding the custody of cash, the system of making cash payments, and the keeping of cash books therein called for.

1. First, the custody of cash. To such officers and subordinates as are entrusted with making cash payments and with the custody of cash, cash chests have been supplied. These are kept in the private houses or offices of the executive officers and agents when at their fixed stations under the charge of a guard of peons or lascars, and when they are on circuit, if cash is carried about, the cash chests are deposited in the nearest tálúq katcheri. In some cases the money is placed in sealed bags in the tálúq treasury, and only in some few exceptional cases is money, which is entrusted to subordinates, kept at their own quarters. Large sums are seldom or never entrusted to subordinates, who are generally, if not always, supplied with drafts for such small amount as they may from time to time require for immediate disbursements; such drafts being cashed at the nearest tálúq or Police treasury. This system of using small drafts enables not only executive officers but their agents to avoid the practice of carrying about large sums of money; as when any sum of money in excess of one of these drafts has to be paid, the draft is endorsed over to the party to whom the payment is to be made. In some few cases only is it necessary that large sums should be carried about; and in such cases payments are made as soon as possible after the receipt of the cash. When it is necessary to carry money about, the attention of the heads of villages is called to the fact, and the assistance of the village watchers is enlisted for its safe custody. In Bangalore, the Executive Engineer has the advantage of a Naigue's guard at the entrance to the Engineer yard for the custody of his cash box which is kept in the guard room, and at the Presidency, the Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect do not keep large sums in hand for any length of time; as large payments are made by drafts on the Sub-Treasurer, or the money required is drawn only when actually needed for disbursement. The Executive Engineer of Jackatalla makes no mention of the custody of cash.

2. Secondly, "The making of cash payment." All the officers who report state that such are invariably carried on in an open and public manner, either in the office or in camp as the case may be, and in the case of payments by subordinates in the absence of the executive officers they are made as much as possible in the katcheri where the money is drawn, or before the heads of the villages where the work is executed, when any one who chooses can be present.

3. Thirdly, as regards the keeping of cash books. Such books appear invariably to be kept, and as stated in the several reports, in the prescribed form, though in one or two instances an additional book has been kept or extra columns have been added for the satisfaction of the officer or agent, as for instances, by the executive officers of Jackatalla and Bangalore. It also appears from the reports from all the districts, that entries are made in most instances at the time when the transaction, "receipt or disbursement," takes place, and if not at the time, as soon after as practicable; some little delay occasionally occurring when payments are made in the field. In such cases, however, entries are made in a rough memorandum and copied into the cash book on return to camp or quarters. Cash books are invariably looked upon and treated as public records.

4. In Madura, until lately, it is reported by the District Engineer, that a very lax system prevailed, giving many opportunities for peculation and fraud, but Captain Ryves has done his best to remedy this state of things. His letter, however, has obliged me to call for explanations, which I shall lay before Government, if I find it necessary to do so. The accompanying summary of the answers submitted will shew the course adopted in each of the district and special executive ranges; and the letters will furnish all details of information.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE IN RE CASH CHESTS.

Ganjam.—Cash chests are kept in charge of treasury guards, heads of Police or other similar safe custody. Overseer's and Lower Subordinate's cash chests in which small sums of

money only are lodged to meet a few current expenses, are placed under the protection of heads of villages.

Cash books are kept in required form, entries of receipts and disbursements being made at the time of the transaction taking place, all payments being made in a public manner; cash books and chests constantly examined, balanced and cash balance counted. Cash book looked on as an important public document.

Vizagapatam.—When near Police or treasury guards, cash chests are placed in their charge, otherwise, they are kept at the head quarters of the Overseer or Executive as may be thought safest, a guard of peons being allowed. Cash books kept by all in the required form. Payments being made in an open and public manner, and entries of such at the time of the transaction taking place. Cash book is looked on as an important official document, and is constantly examined and balanced.

Godavari.—Where feasible, cash chests are kept in local treasuries, subordinate not allowed to hold large sums in hand, executive officers being supposed to make their own arrangements to supply their subordinates with funds as required. All payments are made in an open and public manner and entered at once in cash books, which are looked on as important public documents, and are frequently examined.

Kistnah.—Cash chests of executive officers, (having iron boxes), are kept chained to posts either in office or private houses of officers under a guard of peons or lascars, but where practicable are lodged in tálúq, &c., katcheries or placed under the care of heads of villages; the same course is adopted in the case of Subordinates' cash chests, though these latter seldom contain larger sums than are required for immediate disbursements. Cash books are kept regularly according to form, and are looked on as important official documents, being frequently balanced, &c., by the District Engineer. Cash payments are made in an open and public manner, entries of such transactions being made at the time of their taking place.

Kárnul.—Cash usually kept in cash chests, (but does not say where, or under what protection they are placed.) Payments are made in an open and public manner, being entered at the time of the transaction taking place in the cash books; these cash books being looked on as important public documents, and ready for inspection at any time.

Bellary.—Cash kept in cash chests, which are placed when practicable under the Police or tálúq treasury guard; cash books are agreeably to prescribed rules kept in stated form as laid down.

Cuddapah.—To prevent as much as possible any large sum of money being kept in actual cash, drafts are issued for small amounts and cashed at the nearest tálúq treasury as required, and every subordinate is allowed a musket with ammunition to ensure as far as possible the safe custody of any cash that may be in hand. Cash payments are all made in an open and public manner, and are entered in cash books at the time of their taking place; these cash books are according to prescribed form and are constantly examined both by Executive and District officers.

Nellore.—To avoid large sums of money ever being kept in hand, cheques are issued for small amounts, which are cashed as required, and whatever ready money is required to be kept in hand is placed in a strong box with one of which all subordinates entrusted with money payments is furnished. All payments are made in an open and public manner and supposed to be entered in cash book at the time the transaction takes place; these cash books are in the required form and are looked upon as important public documents.

Canara.—Cash when drawn and not immediately paid away, is generally kept at the local treasuries until required; payment being for the most part made by the executive officers themselves in an open and public manner, and entries of such being made in cash books at the time; these cash books looked on as public documents. Drafts are usually given to suit the amount probably required from any treasury at one time, so that the amount drawn is generally spent within a few Rupees; when any balance may remain, it is placed in a sealed bag and re-lodged in the tálúq treasury; cash books are examined as opportunity offers.

Chingleput.—Makes no mention of cash chests; payments are made in an open and public manner, and when possible are witnessed by heads of villages where the disbursements take place; but as in several instances, heads of villages have refused to witness payments; the District Engineer requests that Government would order all such parties to attest the payment made in their villages; cash books are kept according to prescribed rules and forms.

North Arcot.—The District Engineer submits statement from executive officers of the system adopted in each range with regard to the custody of cash and its disbursement. All payments are made in an open and public manner, and entries of such made in cash books at the time; these books are looked on as important public documents and are kept in prescribed form. Drafts are generally issued in small sums to meet probable requirements, but in the 2nd circle it is observed, that sums amounting at times to one month's expenditure are entrusted to the care of subordinates entrusted with money disbursements.

Salem.—Executive officers are not considered as disbursing agents any more than District Engineers, though they may occasionally have to take charge of the cash, &c., of their subordinates; on the receipt by the District Engineer of the executive officer's estimate of cash requirement, cheques for the several amounts required are forwarded direct to the subordinate agent, and the executive officer's estimate is returned to him with the number, &c., of cheques issued on such requisition. The cash is drawn from the tálúq treasuries either by the subordinate agent in person, or by the peon in charge of his cash chest. All money drawn and not immediately disbursed or required for immediate disbursement elsewhere, is re-lodged in the tálúq treasury, where all payments are, as far as possible made; cash books in Tamil or English are kept in the prescribed form, and are daily balanced, &c. These books are looked on as public records, and are generally punctually and carefully kept.

Malabar.—Whatever cash may be in hand is kept under charge of subordinates in cash chests, but such sums are generally no larger than is required for current expenditure, as money is drawn or disbursed, its amount is at once entered in cash book, copies of these accounts are forwarded weekly to executive officers by their subordinates, and are entered by them in their cash accounts, a copy of which is forwarded monthly to the District Engineer, with account current. In one division some trifling modification of these rules has been adopted by Mr. Smith, but he has now been instructed to adopt the system in force in other parts of the district.

Coimbatore.—The system of making entries in cash books not uniform throughout this district, in one or two of the ranges, entries being made weekly, on payment being made on presentation of bills for works done. In the other ranges, however, entries are made, let it be for ever so small amount, the moment the disbursement takes place or as soon after as possible, all payments, however, are made in an open and public manner, and cash books are considered as public records *and are* kept in prescribed form; cash chests are used by executive officers.

South Arcot.—The cash required for immediate disbursement is always kept in strong iron bound cash chests, that not required at once is kept in tálúq katcheri, to avoid as much as possible any large balance over and above requirement being left in hand, drafts for small amounts are issued which are cashed as required. Payments being made once a week or 10 days for ordinary or temporary coolies, but those permanently employed are paid once a month. Cash books of the prescribed form are duly kept and all payments which are made in an open and public manner are supposed to be at once entered in cash books, which are looked upon as public records and are open to inspection at any time.

Tanjore.—Cash when drawn is kept in cash chests made for the purpose, these are deposited for safe custody in the nearest tálúq katcheri, and any small sums required for immediate disbursements are drawn out as required. All payments are made in an open and public manner, and entries of such duly made in cash books at the time the transaction takes place. The District Engineer reports having on some occasions noticed two cash books, one a rough one and the other a fair copy, but has given orders to put a stop to this practice, and recommends that properly bound and ruled books be issued for this purpose, such an arrangement prevent-

ing any removal of a page without detection ; these books are invariably looked upon as important public documents.

Trichinopoly.—Subordinates never entrusted with large sums of money, and cheques for small amounts are issued to executive officers to enable them to pay contractors as much as possible in paper money by mearly endorsing over an order ; all payments are conducted in as open and public a manner as possible, at which time any one who likes can be present ; entries being made at the time of receipt or disbursement ; no erasures are allowed and all errors must be corrected in red ink. Cash books looked on as public records. Disbursements of large sums generally made by executive officers, not by their subordinates, who are mearly entrusted with petty disbursements.

Madura.—The present District Engineer reports the system he found in force on his joining the district to have been lax in the extreme ; in one or two circles only was there even a semblance of that care and accuracy in keeping a cash book so necessary to ensure correctness in the accounts and prevent dishonesty, finding such to be the case ; he issued the accompanying circular and now reports that matters are much improved, that this circular provides for all payments being made in an open and public manner and regularly entered and checked in the cash books, so that Sub-Overseer's cash books are now looked on and can be treated as public vouchers and records. Many points mentioned by Captain Ryves are worthy of adoption elsewhere even in the best regulated districts.

Tinnevelly.—Officers and subordinates entrusted with cash are provided with cash chests, which are kept under the custody of office lascars and private servants of officers or agents ; only small sums required for immediate wants are ever entrusted to lower subordinates ; cash books are kept in the prescribed form and receipts and disbursements entered therein at the time of the transaction taking place, if in camp or head quarters, but if in the field, the sums spent are entered on a memorandum and afterwards copied into cash books. All payments are made in an open and public manner.

Executive Engineer, Bangalore.—Cash is kept in a cash chest provided for the purpose in a guard room at the entrance of the Engineer yard, under the custody of a Naigue's guard. Form of cash book slightly different from prescribed form, having two additional columns, see form in the margin, entries are made therein at the time of the transaction, receipt or disbursement taking place or as soon after as possible, and all payments are conducted in an open and public manner in the office.

Date.		No. of vouchers.	Names of work.	To whom paid.	Amount.			Total.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nov.	10th	108	No. 1 R. N. Dn. Bs.	Iyasawmy.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Executive Engineer, Jackatalla.—Makes no mention as to actual custody of cash. Cash books are kept in the prescribed form, and payments made are entered at the time the transaction takes place, and are always conducted in an open and public manner ; cash books are considered public records, and the Executive Engineer adds that an additional cash book in the form submitted by him is kept for sundry reasons given, viz., that *daily* receipts and disbursements are more readily seen at a glance.

Civil Architect.—Writes that owing to the facilities offered by the Presidency, payments are almost all made by means of drafts on the Sub-treasurer, only small urgent current demands being met from funds deposited in office cash chest, never exceeding in amount at any one time 100 or 150 Rupees. All payments, however, of whatever description are conducted in an open and public manner, and are at once entered in the cash book which are looked on as public records.

Garrison Engineer.—Owing to the facilities offered by the Presidency, cash is only drawn when required for disbursement, payments being made once a fortnight generally in the presence of an European Overseer, and entries of such made at the time the transaction takes place in the cash books, which are kept agreeably to the prescribed form and considered as public records.

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Col.

Chief Engineer.

Central Office of P. W.
Fort Saint George,
30th June 1859.

No. 133. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2769.

In this letter the Chief Engineer reports, in reply to the order of Government noted in the margin,* on the three subjects of the custody of cash in the Public Works Department, the system of making cash payments, and the keeping of cash books. The letter is accompanied by an abstract of the replies of the District Engineers, all of whom had been required to report the usage in their respective districts. The Chief Engineer describes the existing practice to be in general satisfactory on all the three points above specified; but an examination of the district reports, which have been obtained from the Chief Engineer's office, shews that in some districts amendment is required in certain particulars; and it appears to the Governor in Council that advantage may result from an enumeration of those particulars for circulation to all the districts.

* Nov. 16th 1858 No. 2419.

Custody of Cash.

2. The District Engineers of Nellore and Salem state that their subordinates leave in the tálúq treasuries such portions of the money drawn by them on the District Engineers drafts as may not be immediately required. This is an objectionable practice for several reasons, among others that it imposes on the tálúq servants the task of keeping a separate account. It appears also to be quite unnecessary, if only due attention is paid to the amounts of the drafts drawn by the District Engineer. The practice should be put a stop to; as well as the similar practice prevailing in Canara of leaving money belonging to the department in the tálúq treasury in sealed bags.

3. The Executive Engineer of the 2nd range in North Arcot states that the amount of the usual balance is the cash chests is such as will be sufficient for a month's expenditure. Such an amount is needlessly large; and the practice is opposed to the repeated orders of Government as well as to the custom of other districts. No reason appears why an executive officer or agent should ever have any considerable sum of cash in his hands, except just when he is about to pay a large number of workpeople. The Chief Engineer will furnish the District Engineer of North Arcot with instructions on this point.

4. The District Engineer of South Arcot states that every executive agent has a substantial box, in which cash required for immediate disbursement is kept. He adds that they have been directed in case of having an unusually large sum to leave what is not immediately required in the tálúq katcheri. It is undesirable however that the agents should ever hold such large sums, nor is any necessity apparent for their doing so. The remarks and order in paragraph 2 above apply to this district also.

Cash payments.

5. The District Engineer of Ganjam reports that the system of payment by tickets has been introduced in that district on large works though the people did not like it first. This system was largely in use in the late road department, and the rules require its observance. It seems well suited to prevent the evils likely to arise from the practice which has largely crept into the department of entrusting, the disbursement of cash to servants of very subordinate rank. The subject deserves the carefull attention of the Chief Engineer.

Page 400 P. W. C. O. Book, Rule 39.

6. The District Engineer of Nellore reports that cheques are drawn upon the revenue treasury for sums varying from one Rupee to 500 Rupees. The practice of drawing cheques in the place of paying cash is one of which the Government have repeatedly expressed approval; but when applied to small sums it is likely to cause more trouble than benefit. It will be well to fix a minimum amount for cheques; and perhaps 25 Rupees the limit believed to have been adopted in some districts, would be found suitable in all.

7. The District Engineer of Chingleput suggests the publication in the District Gazette of the amounts of all estimates sanctioned. He thinks that if these amounts are not fully spent complaints will generally be received and that they will lead to bringing to light frauds &c. The Government do not approve the suggestion.

Captain Moberly further proposes that heads of villages should always be present, when payments are made. Such a rule would be found inconvenient in various ways; it will be suf-

ficient for all practical purposes if only none are prevented from being present, and the payments are made in places accessible to all.

8. The system followed by Supervisor Ramanjulu Pillai in North Arcot is not in accordance with the rules. He states that the Overseers of his range receive no advances, except small sums not exceeding a month's pay, to purchase materials for masonry works; also that on the 15th and 30th of each month, every Overseer sends his station books together with bills for works completed to him (the Supervisor) and that he then examines their books and after ascertaining that they are correct, sends the amount to the Overseers to be paid to the workpeople or others. This system appears to Government inconsistent with prompt payment, and the Chief Engineer is requested to give his attention to it; it appears singular that a mode of proceeding so much at variance with the prescribed practice was not noticed by the District Engineer in sending up the Supervisor's report.

Pages 399 and 401 P. W. C. O. Book paragraphs 32 & 46.

9. The District Engineer of Salem states that executive officers are not considered disbursing agents any more than District Engineers. This is not what is intended by the rules; which clearly require that the executive officers shall all also make payments. Captain Gahagan also states that cheques are forwarded by him direct to the subordinates, intimation of their numbers, dates and amounts being given to the respective executive officers. The attention of the Chief Engineer should be directed to this practice; it appears to Government likely to lead to confusion, and not to be on the whole beneficial.

Cash Books.

10. The suggestion of the District Engineer of Ganjam that the records of the execution of works need not be kept after the bills have been audited and passed in the Central office, is deserving of attention, to prevent the accumulation of useless papers. The attention of the Chief Engineer will be requested to the subject, in view to the establishment of a uniform rule. A time may be fixed beyond which such records need not be kept; and every year, those of one year should be destroyed. Perhaps as a general rule all papers of mere detail may be destroyed after two years.

11. In Nellore there appears to be an impression that advances are not to be entered in the cash book. The District Engineer has corrected it; but it will be better to explain to the whole department that all money issued on any account should find a place in the cash book.

12. In North Arcot and at Jackatalla the form of cash book appears to have been greatly altered. The receipts are entered on one side and the disbursements on another; this arrangement must leave many pages blank on the former side, and it was to avoid this that the form of entering both in one side was prescribed. The officers just mentioned should be instructed to adhere to that form. In the form used by the Executive Engineer of Bangalore some columns are added—this should also be prohibited.

13. The District Engineer of Tanjore proposes that cash books should be issued to subordinates properly ruled and paged so that any tearing out may be detected. The suggestion is a good one; it is made also by the District Engineer of South Arcot in which district the practice appears to be in actual use. The improvement may be carried further by dividing the cash book into sections of a certain fixed number of sheets (6 or 12 for example) duly paged and with a certificate of the District or Assistant Engineer stating the first and last pages, and his seal attached to the ends of the centre stitch. Diary books in this form are furnished by the civil judges to the district moonsiffs. The same may properly be done also for station books on large works. The Chief Engineer will be requested to give his attention to the subject.

14. The District Engineer has very properly put a stop to the practice followed by some of his subordinates of keeping two cash books, a rough and a fair one; and has ordered that any corrections found necessary shall be made in red ink without any erasures. These instructions are sound and should be adopted in all districts. The practice of making corrections in red ink is observed in Trichinopoly also.

15. The District Engineer of Coimbatore states that most of the executive officers in the district do not send even the usual monthly periodical papers without special reminders. This

irregularity he says prevents him from punctually complying with the orders from the Central office. The Chief Engineer should take measures to enforce punctuality on the officers referred to.

16. Mr. Fraser states also that in the 3rd range the disbursements are entered in the cash book either after the close of the day or week. The practice of thus delaying the entry in the cash book is very objectionable, and is directly opposed to the rules; it should be immediately discontinued. The payments ought to be entered the moment they are made, in fact before the money is actually paid out. Rule 4 (immediate accounts and audit) requires that the cash book shall be balanced daily; but if the entries are made only weekly this rule also must have been habitually disobeyed.

Page 399 of the P. W. C. O. Book paragraph 32.

17. The District Engineer of Madura brings many serious irregularities to notice as prevailing in the district when he took charge, but in great part since corrected. The Executive Engineer of No. 1 range is stated to have used a private note book for his cash book. The advances made by him to the Sub-Overseers were often very large, so much so as to be a very serious temptation. The cash accounts of the Sub-Overseers in this range are also stated to be very badly kept. Sums entered as having been bonâ fide paid for work have turned out either to be simple advances, portions paid and portions not paid; to have been lent by the Sub-Overseer on interest; or to have been applied to his private use. The circumstances of this range have however come before Government already in another form, and it is not necessary to enter further into the subject here. Captain Ryves has done much to correct the evils which he noticed; and the Government trust that a continuance of the same active superintendence will speedily raise the whole tone of the department in the district.

18. In other ranges of the district also the District Engineer states that he found some irregularities prevailing, especially in the 4th range and on the Pámbam works. The Government trust to Captain Ryves' successor to correct these defects also, he himself having been transferred to another district.

19. The District Engineer of Malabar states that the subordinates send their cash books monthly to the Executive officers who enter them in their own cash books and send a copy thereof to the District Engineer with the account current. All this is not required by the rules; and it is unnecessary and should be put a stop to. The account current, if properly and punctually prepared, is quite sufficient for all practical purposes.

From paragraph 2 of the District Engineer's letter it appears that cash books are not daily balanced; this irregularity also should be corrected.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 134. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7429.

I have the honor to forward herewith an estimate, amounting to Rupees 1,450, for extending the salt channels at Umaravalli in the Ganjam district, and for constructing a platform for the storage of the increased quantity of salt which will be manufactured at these pans.

1 Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 3rd November 1859, No. 242.
1 Do. from the District Engineer of do. dated 29th October 1859, No. 278.
1 Abstract estimate.
1 Survey.

2. The manufacture of salt has this year exceeded 1,86,000 maunds, and the demand for that article at Umaravalli has so greatly increased, that the District Engineer is sanguine that the annual sales will amount to above two lacs of maunds.

3. By the proposed extension of the channels above referred to, the increased area gained will be above 60 acres, which will give an additional quantity of 72,000 maunds, or 60 heaps, worth, at Rupees 1-2-0 per maund, Rupees 81,000. The District Engineer reports, after personal

conference, that the ryots are most anxious to take up the new ground, but that they think that though the full quantity of salt will not be obtained immediately, yet from December 1859, to May 1860, about 48,000 maunds, representing a money value of Rupees 54,000, may be calculated on.

4. The Collector has expressed his entire approval of the work. The outlay compared with the expected revenue is so insignificant, that I have no hesitation in recommending that sanction may be granted for the immediate execution of the work, out of the funds allotted to the Ganjam district, which the District Engineer reports, are capable of meeting the contemplated expenditure, he having kept the extension and repairs of salt works in view under head "buildings" in the revised distribution statements forwarded with my letter of 8th instant, No. 7013.

No. 135. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2770.

The estimate of 1,450 Rupees for extending the salt channels and constructing a platform at Umaravalli, is sanctioned for immediate execution out of the funds allotted to the Ganjam district.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 136. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 11th November 1859, No. 7122.

Referring to my letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 5965, relative to the disposal of Lieutenants Moxon, Coningham and Filgate of the Engineers for instruction in departmental work; I have the honor to observe that Lieutenant F. Robertson, who is about to vacate the appointment of Adjutant of Engineers, makes a fourth officer to be disposed of; and I recommend that he should be appointed to the South Arcot district, in like manner as I proposed for the other three officers.

2. I beg to take this, the earliest opportunity of correcting a mistake in my former letter in paragraph 2, of which I recommended that these young officers should draw only their Regimental pay and full allowances, with travelling allowance of a 2nd Assistant District Engineer. I was not then aware that they were at present in receipt of Rupees 60 a month, called "Sapper allowance," and as my intention was, simply that they should not be put in receipt of a staff salary of the Department Public Works for the present; but I in no wise meant that they should suffer any loss of emolument, I request my recommendation may be considered to provide for their continuing to draw the "Sapper allowance" they now enjoy.

Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 473, 9th February 1855.

No. 137. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2771.

Paragraph 1. In paragraph 13 of his letter of the 12th July 1859 No. 2668 the Chief Engineer suggested that young Engineer officers not required for military employment should be sent into the districts to learn duties appertaining to the Public Works Department under the District Engineers. They were not to be employed in anything but the acquisition of information; they were to take notes, make calculations, and be occupied in learning one vernacular; and until so qualified they were not to get any staff salary, nor would they be required to perform duties for which such salary was given.

2. In paragraph 6 of his further letter of the 3rd September 1859 No. 4575 Colonel Bell reminded the Government that they had not passed any orders upon the proposition, and he was asked in reply to state what young officers were disposable and in what districts he would propose to place them. In his letter of the 10th October Colonel Bell named three officers, and agreeably to his recommendation they were sent to the districts noted in the margin, on the terms recommended by him viz. on regimental pay and full allowances with travelling allowance when travelling.

Lieutenant Moxon to Coimbatore.
" Coningham to Tanjore.
" Filgate to Kistna division.

3. The Chief Engineer now reports that Lieutenant Robertson who is about to vacate the appointment of Adjutant of Engineers makes a fourth officer to be disposed of; and recommends that he should be sent to the South Arcot district. He at the same time points out an omission in his recommendation regarding the three officers above named, and requests that that recommendation may be considered to provide for their continuing to draw the "Sapper allowance" which they now enjoy.

4. A reference will be made to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief through the Military Department, with the view of ascertaining whether Lieutenant Robertson may be employed in the manner proposed.

5. As regards the Sapper allowances applied for on behalf of Lieutenants Moxon, Coningham and Filgate, the Military Auditor General will be requested to report with reference to the nature of their employment whether the claim is admissable.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 138. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7196.

I have the honor to forward for the information of Government, an original letter* from the District Engineer, Vizagapatam, pointing out that the funds provided for his district in the revised allotment of expenditure for the current official year (the details of which are given in the margin,) are insufficient even to complete works in hand, in addition to which, there are some few others for which funds are urgently required.

* Dated 11th October 1859, No. 591, enclosure, one letter and two statements.

	Rs.
New works	12,000
Repairs of Irrigation	10,500
Do. Communication	9,217
Do. Buildings	3,000
Total	34,717

2. The statement marked A accompanying the District Engineer's letter above referred to, shews a total expenditure up to 30th September 1859 of Rupees 23,307, and the sum required to complete the works and repairs therein entered viz., Rupees 20,023.

3. Statement B shews the works included in statement A which have either been stopped or the expenditure thereon curtailed in consequence of the want of funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 6,491. In this statement there are several small items entered in red ink, together, amounting to Rupees 217, which have been ordered to be executed by the ryots, and may be considered, therefore, to be so much saved. The last five items also in this statement marked with redcross represent the probable saving to be effected on the works to which they refer and will be available, therefore, for other works. The amount thus obtained, together with the previous sum of Rupees 217 is Rupees 4,896. Deducting this sum from Rupees 20,023, there will remain Rupees 15,127, required to complete the works in hand, whereas, the sum actually remaining from the reduced allotment is Rupees 11,410* only, having a deficit of Rupees 3,717. This is Rupees 1,595 in excess of the deficiency shewn in paragraph 3 of the District Engineer's letter, and is accounted for by the retention of several small items for tank repairs in statement B for execution, during the current official year, with a view to preserve the existing revenue.

* Rupees	34,717
Rupees	23,307
Rupees	11,410

4. In addition to the above, the District Engineer shews that there are other important works for which it is necessary to make some provision.

These are:

		Rs.
1st.	Repairs of the Duggadda anicut	2,000
2nd.	Works connected with the temporary barrack for Europeans on the Gáli Parvatam hill and the approach to the same	5,000
3rd.	Annual repairs to salt pans	2,600

He mentions four other works in addition to the above which, however, can be postponed until funds are available for them.

5. It is thus seen that at the lowest estimation a sum of Rupees 13,317, is required in addition to the revised allotment to enable the District Engineer, Vizagapatam, to carry on the necessary works and repairs in his district during the current year with any thing like efficiency indeed, without this addition he and his subordinates will have little or nothing to do for the next five months.

Rupees	3,717
Rupees	2,000
Rupees	5,000
Rupees	2,600
Rupees..	13,317

6. To meet the above requirement I propose, with the sanction of Government, to allot a corresponding sum from the amount realized by the sale of the timber, &c., of the Kistna anicut bridge, the particulars of which are given in my letter dated 8th November 1859, No. 7013.

No. 139. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2772.

The Chief Engineer lays before Government a letter from the District Engineer of Vizagapatam, representing the insufficiency of the sum allotted to that district for expenditure on public works in the current year; and he recommends that a sum of Rupees 13,317 should be assigned to Vizagapatam, out of the cash to be recovered for the timber of the Kistna anicut bridge.

2. The amount likely to be recovered for the timber referred to during the current year, has been stated by the Chief Engineer* at Rupees 80,000; of which the order of the 23rd instant No. 2736 disposed of 40,130 Rupees. The deficiency of funds for expenditure being in every district so great as it is, the Governor in Council hesitates to allow the large sum proposed by the Chief Engineer out of the amount still disposable, to a district whose requirements for public works are certainly subordinate to those of most other districts. He resolves therefore to pass no order on the present application, but to request Colonel Bell with reference to paragraph 2 of the order above quoted, to consider the most urgent wants of all the districts, and then to assign so much to Vizagapatam in the list there called for, as on the whole he shall think its due, with reference to the wants of the public service in other quarters.

* 8th November 1859, No. 7013, paragraph 6.

3. Adverting to the works in Vizagapatam particularly named the Government observe,

1st. That the improvement of the road to the Harris' valley need not absolutely be made immediately. When recommending it for sanction, the Chief Engineer proposed that it should be executed in the current year, only if the allotment of the district could supply funds; as that is not the case, the work may be entered in the budget of 1860-61.

From Chief Engineer 27th October 1859 No. 6591.

2nd. Respecting the urgency of the repair of the Duggadda anicut, the Government can form no opinion; having received no information on the subject.

3rd. The ordinary repairs of irrigation works enumerated by the District Engineer can hardly be absolutely emergent; it is probable even that the whole might be postponed till next year, without serious loss to any party.

4th. The Overseers sheds are not emergent.

4. His Excellency in Council is aware that it is very inexpedient to postpone any of these works; but that is not the question. The sum assigned for public works expenditure in this Presidency during the current year is very limited; and it is necessary to select for execution those works in all districts, which on the whole are most necessary.

5. The Government request the Chief Engineer to submit further information respecting the Police katcheries referred to in paragraph 4 of Captain Blagrave's letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 140. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Cononel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7433.

To Government,	2nd August	1859,	No. 3335.		
From	do.	6th	do.	No. 1891.	

* From District Engineer,	3rd September	1859,	No.	67.
"	do.	26th	do.	do No.	92.
To	do.	24th October	do.	No.	6486.
From	do.	5th November	do.	No.	109.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to submit herewith, the accompanying letters* received from the District Engineer, Godavari Division, from which it will be observed that Captain Rundall is of the same opinion as Captain Young, Sub Assistant Commissary General, with respect to the advantages which Chinnúr possesses over Mahdeopúr for the proposed depôt on the Godavari, but is unable to offer any opinion on the advisability or otherwise of fixing on one of the three villages of Hassnapilly, Wadagudem, and Davalavadda, for the depôt, as he never visited those places.

No. 141. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2773.

The united opinions of all the officers best qualified to judge point to Chinnúr as a preferable situation to Mahdeopúr, for the landing place for stores under transmission to Kamptee; but the Government now consider with reference to paragraph 5 of the order of June 21st, No. 1521, that it is unnecessary at present to take any steps for establishing a depôt at that place, until there shall appear to be a nearer prospect of steam boats being able to reach it at all seasons.

2. They remark also that the buildings and accommodation needed at such a "depôt" will be merely to the extent necessary to secure stores while in process of being landed and packed on carts. No stock of stores of any kind will be kept there.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 142. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 22nd November 1859, No. 4156.

Approving for immediate execution the proposals for Soldiers' rest-houses at Toomcúr, Heriúr and Bomunkeira on the high road from Bangalúr to Bellari in the Mysúr country. } (Vide Military Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 49-50.)

No. 143. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1859, No. 2774.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 144. Read the following letter from T. CLARKE, Esq., Collector of Madura; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 7th November 1859, No. 1234.

On the receipt of the order of Government of the 24th August 1859, No. 2028, regarding the Madura water project, I proceeded to the spot where the Engineers have commenced their operations. I found that, of the cawnies 16, grounds 11, and square feet 1414½, valued at Rupees 1,464-9-9, and originally authorized to be taken up for occupation by the channel and embankment and masonry work, 4 cawnies, 5 grounds, 2314½ square feet, valued at Rupees 373-7-6 is still under cultivation, or in the state it was in before it was set apart for this work;

12 cawnies 5 grounds and 1500 square feet, valued at Rupees 1,091-1-6, is embanked or built on, or so occupied as to render it unfit for cultivation.

2. I also found that pits had been dug on the land to the north of the embankment, and that the level of the land on the south had been considerably lowered, that this level was generally uniform but that, owing to the water being unable to escape, the land at the time I visited the spot was submerged. I believe this defect could easily be remedied.

3. The price of the land occupied by the work is Rupees 1,091-1-6. The landholders expressed themselves satisfied with the price proposed to be paid for the land. Some of the land is mortgaged and some portions, I hear, have passed into the hands of other proprietors. I have issued a notice calling on all claimants to appear within a month and prove their right to their land, when the price will be disbursed to them.

4. In regard to the compensation to be made for the lands excavated, it will be seen from the accompanying copy of the letter* of Captain Ryves, that 1,55,150$\frac{9}{16}$ cubic yards of earth are still requisite to complete the earth-work, and it appears, therefore, to me that the compensation for the whole should be made at one and the same time. The amount of compensation is estimated at Rupees 1,069-10-9, and to which I think the people are fully entitled for the injury already done to their fields, which they have been prevented cultivating for the last 3 years. There is also compensation due for trees cut down, amounting to Rupees 19, leaving Rupees 58 for trees to be cut down hereafter. This amount I propose to disburse in the same way as the price of the land.

* No. 689, dated 11th Oct. 1859.

5. The embankment already raised has suffered much from the action of the weather and needs considerable repair, and has also to be completed in other parts. The amount sanctioned for the work was Rupees 28,605-9-0. Of this amount Rupees 20,400 in cash and Rupees 479-5-4 in materials, &c., have been given over to the Engineer's Department, leaving Rupees 7,726-3-8 in hand. Of the sum given to the Engineer Rupees 3,790-4-5 is said by him to be due from defaulting contractors against whom suits have been brought. I believe the District Engineer estimates that the work cannot be finished under a further outlay of Rupees 23,400, being Rupees 15,673-12-4 more than is available from the funds in hand. There is to be added to this the price of the land taken up, and compensation for land spoiled, and for trees, Rupees 2,611-3-9; also the further compensation for earth required for the work, about Rupees 500, making a total of Rupees 18,785-0-1 in excess of the estimate.

6. The water, when brought into the town, will be collected in a reservoir, 50 feet square, and is then available for flushing the drains and to be carried to any part of the town in which it may be needed. I do not think the people will ever use the water of the reservoir for drinking or domestic purposes, though it may be made available for washing, but, adverting to the size of the tank, I do not think it can be much used in this way.

7. The chief design of the project and that, a most valuable and essential one, was cleansing the town and also bringing a supply of water into the town available for general purposes. At present the level of the drains prevents its being used for flushing the drains. The District Engineer has sent an estimate for improving the levels, which amounts to Rupees 6,540.

8. On receiving it, I called a meeting of the people of the town, with a view of ascertaining from them whether they were willing to contribute any part of this outlay. I was suddenly siezed with a severe bronchial attack and unable to be present at the meeting; but my Head Assistant Mr. Cockerell presided at it, and I am sorry to say so few persons attended that it was thought desirable to postpone the consideration of the matter to a more convenient season.

9. I called another meeting, which was held on the 18th ultimo. About 6,000 people attended of all classes, and I received many and very encouraging assurances that the money required would be subscribed and collected. I explained to the people the object of the project, and that it would be rendered useless if the drains were not put in order, and expressed a hope that they would come forward and do this part of the work. I pointed out to them that the town of Madura contained nearly 10,000, and that an average subscription of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Rupee each house would secure the amount needed. Looking at the matter in this light, the assembly thought it would not be difficult to collect the sum wanted. I hope I may not be disappointed

and that one of the hindrances to the completion of the project may be removed. A committee was formed at the meeting, who, I trust, may be able to take measures for collecting the amount, and that they may be afterwards used as a municipal council.

No. 145. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2775.

In pursuance of the order noted in the margin, the Collector of Madura reports on certain points connected with the project for supplying the town of Madura with water.

24th August 1859 No 2028.

2. Mr. Clarke's proposals respecting the payment of compensation for the land are approved; but adverting to paragraph 4, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the amount due on land excavated should be paid without delay, except perhaps in cases where the existing excavation is to be enlarged, when a single payment may be preferable.

3. Mr. Clarke has no doubt drawn the District Engineer's attention to the circumstance noticed in paragraph 2 of his letter.

4. The cost of bringing water to the reservoir in the town seems likely to cost very much more than was originally estimated; and after all it appears from what is stated by Mr. Clarke (paragraph 6) that it will not be used for domestic purposes. Respecting the probable sum required to complete this part of the project, the Government are expecting to receive a report from the Chief Engineer.

5. The measures detailed in paragraphs 7 to 9 for raising in the town the funds necessary to alter the drains so as to make it possible to flush them, appear to have been judicious and to be likely to be successful.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 146. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 494.

I had the honor of receiving on the 9th instant, the order of Government of the 29th ultimo, No. 2550, through the Chief Engineer, and in which the Government have animadverted, in severe terms, on the large amount of unadjusted balances on public works in this district, and in particular have censured the account department in my office.

2. The Government are perhaps aware that in Tanjore the head quarters of the Collector are necessarily, and from the requirements of the public service, for the greater part of the year, at Tanjore itself, while the Head accountant department is located with the records at Tranquebar. The maramut department has, therefore, for many years past, been separated and distinct, and the preparation of the bills and accounts connected with the very large expenditure which has taken place during the few years previous to the transfer, has been carried on by a manager assisted by a few Gumastas and such of the Collector's establishment as could be spared for the purpose. As remarked by Government, the sum of Rupees 603 was sanctioned in January last for bringing up the arrears of the accounts, but in the great demand which has sprung up for employment by the railway and the departments lately created, it was found impossible to secure the services of competent hands, and especially for the short time for which the employment lasted. To add to this difficulty, the changes in the head of this department have been so frequent as seriously to impede its efficiency. One manager was promoted to the situation of Overseer, another was transferred to a separate office and the late manager, a most able and efficient servant, died within 3 weeks of my assuming charge of the district.

3. The preparation of the bills was, however, cheerfully taken in hand by the late Head Sarishtadár, V. Ramiah, with the small temporary establishment under him, and on the 7th and

24th June last, bills amounting, in the aggregate, to Rupees 5,37,721-2-9 were forwarded to the District Engineer.

4. These were returned to this office on the 17th September on account of certain inaccuracies which had been detected, and also for the preparation of a seperate statement, shewing what expenditure had been incurred on each work in each successive year. The preparation of this statement and the again going over the whole of the accounts has entailed no little trouble and labour on my establishment. This, however, has now been got through and bills, amounting to upwards of 5½ lacs have this day been forwarded to the District Engineer.

5. The only remaining bills in this office are for the three following works.

1 Lower anicut bridge.
2 Coomooky Munnyar.
3 Saliamungalum road.

The two first of these are delayed from want of information to be supplied by the Department Public Works and for which application has been repeatedly made. As regards the latter, the preparation has been retarded owing to some disputes with the contractors regarding the amount due to each.

6. I would only further take leave to observe, with reference to the remark of Government in paragraph 9, that in the Kistna and Godaveri divisions, there has been for years past a large staff of officers with their separate establishments, while in Tanjore, the maramut has been but a branch of the Collector's establishment and almost without any separate or distinct class of servants.

7. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that the strictures which have been passed on myself and my establishment are not altogether deserved, and I trust, therefore, the Government will see reason to modify their order as regards this district.

No. 147. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2776.

The Government are glad to find from this letter that so much progress has been made in clearing off the arrear of bills standing against the old maramut department in Tanjore; and they hope that the whole will shortly be adjusted.

2. In transmitting a copy of the Collector's letter to the Chief Engineer, that officer's attention will be called to paragraph 5, in view to the early supply to the Collector of information required from the District Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 148. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7031.

I have the honor to forward a return of all sums passed by me for cleaning and setting up machinery during the quarter ending 30th September 1859, agreeably to orders of Government, No. 1393, 8th June, and as called for in Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 118, 31st ultimo.

No. 149. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2777.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 150. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 23rd November 1859, No. 1597.

Sanctioning for entry in the budget, the estimate of Rupees 31,550 for building a court house at Cuddalúr. } (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 33-34.)

No. 151. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2778.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 152. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India, dated 20th October 1859, No. 7309.

Read the following letter from Captain C. B. YOUNG, Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Fort William, 11th October 1859, No. 4013.

In reply to your office memorandum No. 4105 of the 18th June last, I have the honor to submit the accompanying two statements in the prescribed form shewing the works, outlay and cost of establishment in the Dinapoor and Barrackpoor divisions, during the year 1857-58, the latest period for which the information is at present available.

2nd. I would observe, with reference to the difference in per centage of establishment upon expenditure which is shewn that the time embraced in the return the Dinapoor division was a very heavy one, and has since been subdivided into two divisions. There was consequently more assistance in the Engineer grade necessary as will be seen, which has increased the per centage.

3rd. The proportion of cost of Upper and Lower Subordinate grades is more in accordance with the expenditure in the divisions respectively.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Government of Madras with reference to paragraph 11 of the letter of that Government No. 589, dated 15th March last.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.

(Signed) ALEX. FRASER, Captain,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 153 ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2779.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 154. Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 29th November 1859, No. 2780.

Packing account of Public Works stores per "Cleveland" dated 19th Oct. 1859.

Ordered that the packing account received from the Secretary of State, as noted in the margin, be sent to the Superintendent of Marine, and that he be requested on the arrival of the stores, to make them over, with the packing account, to the Chief Engineer; who, after the stores shall have been landed and examined, will return the packing account to this office, for re-transmission to the Home Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 155. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Marine Department, dated 25th November 1859, No. 595.

Communicating a telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India regarding the abandonment in a sinking state of the ship "*Ellen*" laden with a section of the Madras Pier. (Vide Marine Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, No. 15.)

No. 156. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2781.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 157. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. DAVIDSON, Resident at Hyderabad; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 1649.

I believe it is in contemplation to erect some large hydraulic works either on the Túmbaddra or Kistna river with the view of conducting the water into the Cuddapah district.

2. The Honorable the Governor is aware that His Highness the Nizam possessing the lands on one side of these rivers has an equal right to the water as the British Government, and as it is most desirable that all disputes on such a subject should be avoided, I have the honor to request that I may be kept informed of any projects which may be entertained before the works are actually commenced, and I shall be happy to forward the views of the Government as far as may be just and equitable.

No. 158. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2782.

Ordered to be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for the Madras irrigation and canal company, with the request that he will be good enough to furnish the information sought by the Resident at Hyderabad.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 159. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 8th November 1859, No. 7007.

Letter from Sub-Collector, dated 3rd October 1859.
Letter from Collector to District Engineer, 7th October 1859.
1 Estimate with report and a memorandum of revenue information.
1 Letter from the District Engineer.

I have the honor to submit an abstract estimate, amounting to Rupees 2,900, for proposed repairs to the tanks, Hosakuttah, Muzra Batoor, and Bataqoondanahully in the Muducserah tálúq, Bellary district. The estimate is accompanied by the papers noted in the margin, from which the following particulars are taken:—

2. The lands formerly dependent on these tanks and now irrigated by the Dharmapuri tank in Mysore, are 49 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 347. Mr. Breeks Sub-Collector, Captain Syme, Executive Engineer, and the Assistant Overseer, observe, that the Madras Government has to pay ⅓rd of all expenses incurred on the Dharmapuri tank in Mysore, owing to the interest Bellary has in its water: and that extensive repairs being now required, the portion to be paid by the Madras Government will be Rupees 5,600.

3. Mr. Breeks adds in his letter, to the Collector, of the 3rd October; that the village authorities and ryots state that, if the proposed repairs and improvements are executed to the tanks, they will relinquish their claim to water from Dharmapuri tank, and that the Govern-

ment will thus, in not having to share the expenses on that work, effect a saving of Rupees 2,643, (2,700 it will be).

4. The average cultivation for last five years under these tanks was 185 acres, yielding Rupees 1,005, and the ryots promise to bring 100 acres of waste land under cultivation and 80 acres of dry land in addition, to be converted into wet, yielding a total increase of revenue of Rupees 543.

5. The estimate has been corrected and appears suitable, and I accordingly recommend the work for entry in the next budget. And if it is approved of by Government that a communication may be addressed to the Government of Mysore, acquainting it that the holders of the lands under these tanks have resigned their right to water from the Dharmapuri tank.

No. 160. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2783.

The Government are of opinion that the liability to share the cost of repairing the Dharmapuri tank cannot be got rid of, in the mode proposed. To such a proposition the obvious reply would be that the Bellary villages have had the benefit of the tank during all the time that the wear and damage now to be repaired has been progressing and has been suffered; and that if this Government thinks fit to abandon all right to the water of the tank for the future, it must at all events bear its share of the cost of putting the tank in good repair.

2. As at present informed, the Government see no occasion to alter the existing arrangement as respects the right to share in the water of the tank. Small tanks are certainly as a rule less economical and less to be relied on than large ones.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 161. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7432.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying original letter* from the District Engineer of Salem, regarding the probable cost of completing a cart road, bridged throughout, between the railway station at Mallapoorum and Yercaud on the Shevaroy Hills, and to inform you that agreeably to the instructions of the Honorable the Governor received through yourself, the detailed estimate will, when received, be submitted for entry in the next budget.

* No. 755, dated 11th Nov. 1859.

No. 162. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No 2784.

The Government will await the detailed estimate promised by the Chief Engineer.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 163. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7438.

With reference to the orders of Government noted in the margin, I have the honor to submit the accompanying letter* from the Special Executive Engineer, Jackatalla, forwarding a plan shewing the sites of the new general bazar at Jackatalla, and reporting that, with the exception of the katwall's choultry, there are no Government buildings situated in the military bazars at that station.

E. M. C, No. 1889, dated 14th September 1858.
Do. „ 836, dated 9th April 1859.
Do. „ 923 do. 19th do.
*Dated 2nd November 1859, No. 214.

2. Agreeably to the suggestion of Captain Farewell, I have the honor to request that Government will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the military authorities at Jackatalla not to permit settlers to build on sites other than those marked out on the plan for the purpose.

No. 164. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2785.

* Public Works Order 14th September 1858, No. 1889.
Military 21st March 1859, No. 1099.
Do. 4th April 1859, No. 1266.

Forwarded to the Military Department with reference to the orders noted in the margin.*

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 165. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 18th November 1859, No. 4091.

Read the following Proceedings in the Public Works Department.

Referring a letter from the Chief Engineer requesting that sanction may be accorded to Rupees 1,000 annually for keeping in repair the cantonment roads in Cannanúr in supersession of the sum of Rupees 3,408 already provided for in the budget for that purpose. (Here enter 15th November 1859, No. 2666.)

Order No. 3004, 24th August 1859.
" The Governor in Council sanctions the sum of Rupees " (1 000) one thousand annually, for keeping the roads " at Cannanúr in repair, as recommended by the Chief " Engineer."

Resolved with reference to the foregoing Proceedings in the Department Public Works, that the sanction accorded in the order, as per margin, in the Military Department, be confirmed.

(Signed) R. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 166. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2786.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance with reference to his letter dated 12th November 1859 No. 7153.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 167. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd November 1859, No. 4788.

Read the following letter from T. J. KNOX, Esq., Officiating Collector of Salem, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Salem, 11th November 1859, No. 245.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, conveying the order of the Government, dated the 31st October last, No. 117, calling upon me to expedite the report called for in the order of the Government, dated the 25th September 1858, No. 1988, on the working of the new arrangements for the distribution of water in this district, at the expiration of the year; I have the honor to state, that the only establishment of the kind referred to in the order of the Government is that of the Cavery channels, which was transferred to the District Engineer on

the 1st November 1858. The Tahsildars of the two taluqs of Namcul and Paramati, in which the establishment in question is to be found, have been directed to submit a report on the working of the establishment after its transfer to the Department of Public Works. As soon as the reports are received from the taluqs, the report called for by the Government will be submitted without loss of time. I beg to observe in conclusion that the year has just expired.

In Con. 1st November 1859, No. 5520.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 31st October 1859, No. 117, P. W. D.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 168. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2787.

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 169. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 25th November 1859, No. 1771.

Calling on the Chief Engineer to place Serjeant Riordan at the disposal of the committee of the "Peoples' Park" and to report upon the application for the material from the fort and for the palmyras removed from the esplanades. (Vide Public Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 52 @ 54.)

No. 170. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1859, No. 2788.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance. Colonel Bell will be good enough to submit the report required in paragraph 2 as early as possible.

(Signed) L. FORBES,
Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 171. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 21st November 1859, No. 1587.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th October 1859, No. 4350.

Read letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 13th August 1859, No. 115, requesting the Board to obtain the sanction of Government for the purchase of three carts.

(In Con. 16th August 1859, No. 4095.)

Submitted for the orders of Government with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, that the Collector of Bellary be authorised to purchase three new carts, valued at 150 Rupees, for the conveyance of gravel, &c., in the service of Government, in lieu of the six old carts hitherto used for that purpose, and which have been sold for Rupees 73-9-6. Deducting this amount from the value of the new carts, the extra expenditure to be sanctioned is Rupees 76-6-6.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

Government authorize the purchase of three new carts at a cost of (50) fifty Rupees each for use on the Bellary cantonment roads, the proceeds of the six carts, previously in use, being applied in diminution of the above cost. The entire outlay, under this sanction will be seventy six Rupees six annas and six pice and will be disbursed out of the annual allowance alloted for the repair of those roads, in the manner pointed out in paragraph 2 of the order of the 12th ultimo No. 1389.

Cost of new carts	150	0	0
Proceeds of old do.	73	9	6
Rupees......	76	6	6

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 172. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2789.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue for information and guidance, with reference to their proceedings dated 26th October 1859 No. 4350.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 173. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7154.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 2480 of 23rd November 1858, I have the honor to enclose annual statement shewing increase and decrease effected in the Public Works Department, permanent and temporary during the official year 1858-59.

1 Annual statement of increase and decrease effected during 1858-59.

2. The delay that has occurred in submitting this statement has arisen from my being under the necessity of referring to the Civil Auditor for the full particulars to be included in this return, as this not being an office of audit as contemplated in the circular of the Government of India, communicated with the above named Extract Minutes Consultation, I was unable to compile it from the documents in my possession.

No. 174. Ordered in consequence that the following letter be dispatched.

From J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to Lieutenant-Colonel H. YULE, Secretary to the Government of India, D. P. W., dated 30th November 1859, No. 2790.

With reference to the circular from Major R. Strachey dated 11th October 1858 No. 5229, I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying annual statement shewing the increase and decrease in the Public Works establishment of this Presidency during the official year 1858-59, together with a letter from the Chief Engineer explanatory of the delay in its submission.

No. 175. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7149.

In Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 439, dated 14th November 1856, the Government requested the preparation and submission of plans and estimates for repairing the Cathe-

dral, altering the position of the pulpit and reading desk, and throwing open the whole width of the church at the entrance.

2. In pursuance of this order the necessary plans and estimates, amounting to Rupees 13,140, were submitted to Government in a letter from this office, No. 4955, dated 4th November 1857; but in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 2280, dated 8th December following, the Government deferred the consideration of the foregoing improvements to Saint George's Cathedral, in consequence of the orders of the Government of India restricting the expenditure on public works; and the matter was thus set at rest for a time.

3. In his budget statement No. 2, the Civil Architect has now included the foregoing estimate, but as I do not consider myself authorized in admitting the same without special orders, I have the honor to request the favor of early instructions as to whether the estimate of Rupees 13,140, may be allowed to be included in the budget for the ensuing year.

No. 176. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2791.

The Government are of opinion that the consideration of the proposed improvements to Saint George's Cathedral ought to be postponed for another year. The estimate will therefore be omitted from the budget for 1860-61.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 177. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 17th November 1859, No. 4078.

Read the following Proceedings in the Public Works Department.

Forwarding Captain Blagrave's narrative of his visit to the Gáli Parvatám hill and Harris valley. } (Here enter 11th November 1859, No. 2634.)

Ordered to be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief and Commissary General.

2. The Governor in Council observes, that cots for the party of Sappers have already been sanctioned. The further suggestions of the District Engineer in paragraph 9 of his letter will be considered under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Proceedings of Government No. 2336, 1st July 1859, and No. 2910, 15th August 1859.

(Signed) R. HAMILTON Lieut.-Colonel,
Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 178. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2792.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information with reference to the proceedings of the 11th instant No. 2634.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 179. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 12th November 1859, No. 7156.

With reference to the order of Government, as per margin,* I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government, the accompanying original letters received from Captains Campbell and Morgan, Nos. 64 and 1287, dated 3rd and 13th September, respectively.

* No. 1972, dated 17th August 1859.

3 Original letters, with 2 enclosures.
1 From Captain Morgan, dated 3rd Sept. 1859, No. 64.
1 From Captain Campbell, dated 13th Sept. 1859, No. 1287.
1 From District Engineer, Coimbatore, dated 31st Oct. 1859, No. 164, forwarding Captain Dobbie's explanation, dated 22nd September 1859, No. 173.

2. In the order* marginally noticed, the Government called for explanation as to whether Captain Dobbie only continued, or followed practices prevailing in the office when he took charge of it from Captain Morgan, in regard to the drawing of funds, crediting money in the books though not received, keeping cash on hand in separate bags for several objects, and separate books for each also.

3. In reply to the foregoing points, Captain Morgan in the first place observes that he was never in the habit of keeping large cash balances in his chest, and this assertion he substantiates by explaining that when he gave over charge to Captain Dobbie, the cash in hand was less than 800 Rupees and only Rupees 100, when giving over charge of the Noyel range; 2ndly, that he often drew money twice a month from Captain Campbell in accordance with the existing rules; 3rdly, that it was not his system to keep money in separate bags for each charge; 4thly, that he reduced as expeditiously as possible the large cash balance made over to him by Captain Dobbie, and that he applied for no additional funds; 5thly, that the large amount stated to be in the cash chest on the date of the robbery was not placed there by him; 6thly, that the trustworthy cash peon who was formerly employed had been removed by Captain Dobbie, and a dishonest man placed in his stead; 7thly, that solely through the facilities afforded by this individual the cash chest was robbed; as the office in which the box was kept was not enclosed with glass only. Captain Morgan states that it was "a verandah room, with a door, which could be bolted from the inside, and was only glazed in front for the convenience of the writers," and that if the peon had not afforded a helping hand to the robbers by withdrawing the bolt, they could not possibly have carried off the chest without creating considerable noise.

4. Captain Morgan observes that he had no proper office, never having drawn office rent, and that if the cash chest had been placed in his tent, it might have been removed, with far less difficulty than when in the verandah room, and further that if the place had been ever so strong, the money could not have been saved from pillage, when the peon in charge had proved so unfaithful to his trust. He further adds that he had no guard, the cash balances with him being always very small and that Captain Dobbie originated the guard.

5. With regard to the explanation required from Captain Campbell as to his neglect in seeing to the accounts being properly kept, and the sums drawn not excessive; that officer explains in regard to the latter, in his letter quoted above, that his standing order while in charge of the Jackatalla works was, that a sum not less than 3,000 Rupees, per month should be expended in the Mudamulli forest with a view to full supplies of timber, being received therefrom, and that had this order been conformed to, the cash on hand on the day of the robbery would have been much smaller. He, moreover, brings to notice that in consequence of the non-compliance with this order, he was compelled to make weekly purchases in the open market with a view to prevent any stoppage in the works. Such being the facts of the case, Captain Campbell adds, that the cash balance of Rupees 4,415, cannot be regarded as excessive, if the executive officer in charge of the forest, attended to orders in expending the money received by him as rapidly as directed.

6. With regard to the 2nd point noticed in the preceding paragraph as to Captain Campbell's neglect to see to the accounts being properly kept, that officer admits that he did not examine the cash and accounts of Captain Dobbie, inasmuch as "he felt satisfied with the regular submission of the Executive Engineer's monthly statements, conceiving his standing ample

security for the correctness of the returns." Captain Campbell asserts that the loss of the sum stolen from Captain Morgan's cash chest did not result from his neglect to examine the same, as his non-examination had no connexion whatever with the robbery.

7. In conclusion, Captain Campbell brings to notice his originally unauthorized but subsequently sanctioned measure of securing the Mudamulli forest lease, and observes that had that step not been adopted by him, the Public Works Department would have lost the control of the timber market, and the native dealers would have fixed their own prices on this commodity. Captain Campbell attempts to draw a comparison between the large saving thus effected, which he sets down at Rupees 1½ lacs, and the sum stolen Rupees 1,611.

8. Captain Dobbie's explanation which has been only recently received is as follows:—That the method of keeping the accounts did not originate with him, and that he only continued a practice prevailing in the office prior to his assuming charge from Captain Morgan. That the large cash balance on hand was not more than was really necessary to carry on the works efficiently. That the practice of drawing and crediting money in his cash book existed prior to his taking charge of the works. That as money was required only at the beginning of each month, he applied for it, but once during that period. That he was in no way responsible for the robbery of the cash chest.

9. With regard to the 1st point, Captain Dobbie states, that as it was Captain Campbell's duty frequently to examine the accounts, and as he had no grounds to suppose that officer omitted doing so previous to his taking charge, he was under the impression that they were fully approved of by him.

10. On the 2nd point, Captain Dobbie remarks, that Captain Morgan expended, within three weeks from the date of his taking over charge, all the available cash on hand, a balance of Rupees 300, that is a balance upon the forest money excepted; he further intimates that in consequence of the manner in which the accounts were kept, he was obliged to keep distinct the cash in hand for the lime works, and Gundulpett workshops which amounted to about Rupees 1,500. This he observes should be deducted from the sum of Rupees 4,415, (the entire balance), leaving then about Rupees 3,000 as the balance on account of the forest works. As Captain Morgan, therefore, spent a larger sum than Rupees 2,590, (the maximum monthly expenditure), previous to the robbery, Captain Dobbie urges that he was justified in having the balance above mentioned in his cash chest and refers to an accompaniment to a letter from this office to Government, dated 4th February 1859, No. 7608.

11. With regard to the 3rd point, Captain Dobbie brings to notice that as he had payments to make at Mysore and Gundulpett it was much safer, more convenient, and tended to the good of the service to pay drafts than by cash; with a view of following this course he applied for bills on the Commissioner of Mysore, requesting that the amounts might be paid to the Tahsildars mentioned to be held at his credit. This is reported to have invariably been done by letter, and replies were always received from the Mysore Government, advising him of these sums having been placed at his disposal. By the adoption of this course, Captain Dobbie states, that no person but himself could touch the money, and consequently that he had virtually as much received it as if it had been paid by cash into his hands.

12. On the 4th point, Captain Dobbie remarks, that although the practice of drawing money for works only once each month was not in strict accordance with the rules, yet it was not a neglect that could have contributed to the loss sustained by Government.

13. With regard to the 5th point, Captain Dobbie remarks, that from the examination made of the chest, he is quite convinced that it must have been left unlocked, and that although Captain Morgan repudiates the idea of his having left the chest unlocked, yet he has not satisfied the Government, that in the interval between the time of the locking of the chest by him and the robbery, no other person had access thereto. Captain Dobbie further mentions, that had the chest been placed in the custody of the Tahsildar, the robbery would never have occurred, and that he cannot, therefore, be held responsible, for Captain Morgan's negligence in adopting this course.

14. In conclusion, Captain Dobbie states in his justification, that although his accounts had been kept contrary to rule and although a large balance was left in his cash chest when delivering over charge to Captain Morgan, it was clearly the duty of that officer to have refused taking charge, or on doing so to have correeted the accounts, and placed in safe custody the cash delivered over to him. Failing to adopt these precautions, he was himself reponsible for the robbery that afterwards occurred, as if he had declined to take charge of the large balance then in the cash chest, Captain Dobbie states, he would have returned or portion of it to Captain Campbell.

15. I would here beg to observe, that Captain Dobbie's explanation* appears to have been detained by the District Engineer of Coimbatore for upwards of a month† and some days, without the least necessity, since he has offered no remarks upon the letter. Two telegraph messages were despatched, requesting that officer to expedite its transmission, and no explanation of the cause of the delay having been furnished by Mr. Fraser, he has now been called upon to supply the omission.

* Dated 22nd September 1859.

† Letter from District Engineer, dated 31st October 1859.

16. I do not see any thing in the foregoing letters that requires particular comment from me, since they contain no material facts or arguments additional to those on which I have already reported.

No. 180. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2793.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, in paragraph 17 of his letter of 29th July, recorded in the order of the 17th August 1859 No. 1972, the Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for writing off to profit and loss the unrecovered balance of the sum robbed from Captain Morgan's cash chest, being Rupees one thousand four hundred and eleven annas six and pice eight.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 181. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 5th November 1859, No. 6959.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of expenditure upon Public Works and of the amount of bills received for the month of August last, and in doing so, I beg to express my regret, that I am unable to comply with the requisition of Government in Proceedings of 3rd instant, No. 2586, (which was received this morning) that to this statement a short memorandum be appended, shewing in what month the works for which bills are shewn to be due were completed.

1 Form P.

2. Reference would require to be made to the District Engineers for the necessary information, and rather than delay the submission of the present return, which is now nearly 2 months over due owing to some of the District Engineers having only lately forwarded Form O, from which the enclosed is prepared. I think it best to transmit it at once, and shall call upon the District Engineers to supply the required information with their statements for September and all following months, so that all future Forms P. shall have the memorandum called for attached to them.

3. The District Engineer's attention will also be particularly directed to the other paragraphs of the Proceedings of Government above mentioned.

Report of Expenditure upon Public Works and of the amount of Bills

Districts.	Amount of expenditure authorized for the current official year.		Amount drawn.		Expenditure including advances.	
	In this Month.	Up to the end of this Month.	In this Month.	Up to the end of this Month.	In this Month.	Up to the end of this Month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam...	......	1,07,034	8,500	66,860	7,958	57,335
Vizagapatam...	......	34,717	3,987	26,368	5,078	19,136
Godavery Division...	......	3,31,984	54,225	1,88,740	42,929	1,53,357
Kistna Division...	......	2,96,267	25,341	1,08,722	16,414	91,192
Nellore...	......	3,18,110	37,877	1,28,728	32,231	98,493
Cuddapah...	......	1,31,185	10,500	56,173	11,888	52,248
Bellary...	......	2,22,229	22,763	97,074	21,513	84,988
Kurnool...	......	1,01,932	7,838	29,463	6,066	25,034
Chingleput...	......	2,43,587	25,834	99,278	29,523	95,865
North Arcot.	......	1,56,555	18,597	60,173	17,907	54,023
South Arcot...	......	1,57,560	17,800	63,988	15,719	53,936
Tanjore...	......	7,15,703	48,146	4,09,705	62,706	3,58,642
Trichinopoly...	......	3,89,171	37,960	2,29,219	34,844	1,90,993
Madura...	......	80,297	12,025	54,776	11,007	46,027
Tinnevelly...	......	97,827	8,542	32,962	8,790	29,392
Coimbatore.	......	1,43,312	9,940	59,901	7,754	47,798
Salem...	......	1,32,991	18,441	78,448	17,699	74,021
Canara...	......	85,142	10,869	45,147	7,186	28,580
Malabar.	......	1,17,530	8,662	57,978	9,070	43,836
Civil Architect...	......	2,26,011	11,397	50,523	10,654	36,379
Garrison Engineer...	......	3,50,000	20,115	1,00,399	21,107	97,361
Bangalore...	......	2,05,000	23,675	50,677	13,857	43,205
Jackatalla...	......	3,55,856	35,909	1,39,883	32,504	1,36,101
Total.........		50,00,000	4,78,943	22,35,185	4,44,404	19,17,942

Central Office of P. W.,
Fort Saint George,
5th November 1859.

received in the Madras Presidency for the Month of August 1859.

Bills received during the year.				Remaining amount fuɪ which Bills have not been received.							
In this Month.		Up to the end of this Month		Works complete.		Works for which periodical bills are due.		Works in progress.		Total.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
22	4,150	62	13,678	122	17,259	......	....	47	26,398	169	43,657
2	332	5	1,634	6	2,076	5	145	21	15,281	32	17,502
1	119	1	119	4	527	1	16,214	182	1,36,497	187	1,53,238
......	....	......	....	139	16,259	......	13,124	519	61,809	658	91,192
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	343	98,493	343	98,493
5	315	10	623	5	390	......	....	159	51,235	164	51,625
......	....	......	....	1	21	1	9,058	238	75,909	240	84,988
1	50	4	414	22	1,823	1	772	64	22,024	87	24,619
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	95,865	......	95,865
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	54,023	......	54,023
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	53,936	......	53,936
......	....	2	2,171	......	73,519	......	....	......	2,82,952	......	3,56,471
......	....	......	....	29	4,206	215	24,074	498	1,62,713	742	1,90,993
......	....	......	....	8	478	14	352	196	45,197	218	46,027
......	....	......	....	16	1,610	......	....	320	27,782	336	29,392
......	....	......	....	23	2,453	......	....	145	45,345	168	47,798
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	230	74,021	230	74,021
......	....	1	50	10	206	1	75	75	28,249	86	28,530
......	....	......	....	36	5,305	3	1,620	68	36,911	107	43,836
......	3,423	......	3,423	......	....	......	....	......	32,956	......	32,956
1	23	2	48	15	1,219	1	7,637	69	88,457	85	97,313
11	2,658	11	2,658	11	82	3	17,856	49	22,609	63	40,547
......	....	2	560	......	....	......	....	......	1,35,541	......	1,35,541
43	11,070	100	25,378	447	1,27,433	245	90,927	3223	16,74,203	3,915	18,92,563

(Signed) J. H. BELL, Lieut.-Col.,

Chief Engineer.

No. 182. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2794.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 183. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 15th November 1859, No. 7243.

1 Letter, dated 31st October 1859, No. 2566.
1 Progress report, dated 31st October 1859.

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, an original letter from the District Engineer of Nellore, reporting upon the present state of the Pennair anicut works, the prosecution of which has now been suspended for this season of the year, as will be seen from the accompanying Progress report for the week ending 29th October 1859.

2. Captain Mullins states that the breach in the rough stone apron was closed on the 28th ultimo; on which night and the day following, a change in the weather came on attended by heavy falls of rain, and which rendered it necessary to make preparations for securing the rails. As, however, the river did not rise on this occasion, the work of strengthening the weak part of the apron was resumed, and several trucks of stone were run down for this purpose. While arrangements were being made for continuing this work the day following also, (Sunday), an express from Sungum brought the intelligence at midnight that a fresh was coming down the river, and immediately all the rails were secured by the time the river had risen above the apron. On Sunday the 30th at 8½ A. M. the water stood at 2 feet, and on the following morning at 6¼ feet on the floor of the under sluices.

3. While apprehension is entertained only for the safety of the last 50 yards of apron, which are stated to be not sufficiently broad to ensure its remaining uninjured, it is hoped that the damage to this portion will not be extensive; the bed in rear of the new apron is well strengthened with rough stone, but not so the section at the south end, and but for this there could be little cause of fear for the stability of the year's work.

4. The small supply of labour to the increasing demand for it on these works has been very much felt from time to time, and particularly so during the fortnight previous to the date of the report made by Captain Mullins, who observes that the higher rates of pay, which more than satisfy their wants, have made the workmen more unmanageable than before, and any requisition for increased exertions from them at times of importance is steadily met by refusal. The least fall of rain is also said to be made an excuse for their absence from work. Had the supply of labour been more abundant, he further observes, the works essentially necessary for the safety of the anicut would have been completed, but much must now depend upon the nature of the expected freshes.

5. It appears to me that the progress made in these works up to the period under review, has been on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties which had to be encountered in the short supply of labour, and in the frequent rains and freshes. Every arrangement, which present circumstances permit, has been made by the District Engineer for the security of the works during the monsoon, and I have good reason for hoping that no material injury will be sustained.

No. 184. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2795.

The Government accept the assurance of the Chief Engineer that every thing has been done which the circumstances permitted, to secure the Pennair anicut; and they trust that no material damage will be caused by the monsoon.

2. The Governor in Council relies on Colonel Bell to make all necessary arrangements for prosecuting the work with vigour as soon as the state of the season shall permit; so as to complete both the anicut and the channel improvement during the coming year 1860.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 185. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. BELL, Chief Engineer; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 19th November 1859, No. 7435.

1 Letter from District Engineer, Nellore, No. 2350, dated 23rd October 1858.
1 Do. from do. No. 2550, dated 28th October 1859.
1 Abstract estimate, and
1 Plan.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government, and for entry in the budget of 1860-61, a plan and estimate, amounting to Rupees 2,000, for the construction of additional sheds to the store yard at Nellore.

2. This estimate was forwarded by Captain Mullins in October 1858, but it was returned to him in consequence of the restriction imposed on the expenditure on public works at that time, and it is now re-submitted as the necessity for additional accommodation has since been increasingly felt.

3. The existing accommodation for the workmen and the machinery is represented to be very limited, and the carpenters and sawyers are said to be exposed to the sun and rain, and consequently cannot work efficiently and with that regularity which is required of them. The demand for work at the workshops appears to be increasing. The value of work performed in the year 1857-58 was Rupees 4,320, and that during the first five months of the following year was Rupees 3,624; and it is said that this latter sum would have nearly been doubled, if only accommodation could have been afforded for additional workmen.

4. As the annicut works, the trunk road, and other works of irrigation are in a great measure dependent upon the workshops for appliances, which cannot be procured elsewhere; the necessity for increased accommodation seems to be of essential importance.

5. The arrangements proposed by the District Engineer for enlarging the workshops meet with my approval, and the estimate for the work, now submitted, having been examined in this office, I beg to recommend it for the sanction of Government, and to request that the same may be entered in the budget of 1860-61.

No. 186. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2796.

The estimate submitted with this letter is sanctioned for entry in the budget of 1860-61.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 187. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 25th November 1859, No. 1605.

Defer passing orders on the plan and estimate for a Sadr court house pending the consideration of the question relative to the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sadr courts. (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 21st to 30th November 1859, Nos. 45-46.)

No. 188. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1859, No. 2797.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer for information and guidance.

(Signed) L. FORBES,
Dy. Secretary to Government.